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Rival Unions To Face Test On Labor Act

A. F. of L.-C. I. O. fight to center in Congress on renaming of Smith to National Labor Board.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—The Wagner Act will be a major test of legislative strength between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations in the new Congress. Already the two warring camps have held conferences, and two sets of rival labor proposals have been drafted.

Heretofore, labor's lobby has been one of the strongest in Washington. Weakened by factionalism, the present prospect is that a stalemate may develop in which some Congressmen will be glad to avoid committal to either side. But a positive stand must be taken for or against reappointment of Donald Wakefield Smith, member of the National Labor Relations Board, opposed by the Federation and supported by the C. I. O. On this will come the first great test of factional strength.

Chronologically, the latest phase of the new fight has developed as follows:

In a national broadcast, William Green, head of the A. F. of L., joined with George H. Davis, President of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, from Chicago, Dec. 15, in demanding revision of the Wagner Act.

Two days later, at Washington, John L. Lewis, Chairman of labor's Non-Partisan League, announced an ambitious broadening of the League program "to work within the framework of the Democratic Party" in selecting progressive candidates for 1940.

Simultaneously, the League issued a seven-point labor program, stressing economic rehabilitations and the C. I. O. released a brochure containing a detailed argument against any revision in the National Labor Relations Act.

The Split Takes Form

Next development was the pre-congressional caucus of A. F. of L. legislative representatives, along with the railroad brotherhoods numbering no less than 50, and a press conference here by Mr. Green, Dec. 20. Mr. Green stressed two Wagner Act amendments as the first objective in the Federation's program. Each amendment would restrict N. L. R. B. power.

Next day, Mr. Lewis, at his own press conference, also centered attention on the Wagner Act. The main C. I. O. objective in the new Congress, he said, would be revival of the Walsh-Healey bill which would compel Government contractors to obey the Wagner Act, with protracted severance from Government contracts of those corporations found guilty of violations. This bill would be linked to opposition to any amendment of the Wagner Act itself. In other words, the C. I. O. would carry the Wagner Act forward, while the Federation would modify it as it stands.

The first test of strength between the two labor factions will not be long in coming. It will touch the rival attitudes directly. The A. F. of L. called upon Mr. Roosevelt not to reappoint Mr. Smith, a member of the NLRB, when his term expired last summer on the ground that he has been hostile to the Federation and favorable to the C. I. O. Mr. Roosevelt defied the Federation and reappointed Mr. Smith in August. His confirmation will come up right at the start of the new Congress before the Senate. Some members who do not favor the Wagner Act may vote for Mr. Smith on the ground that neither of the two labor factions should dictate the membership of the all-important three-man board.

The Federation Plan

What amendments does the A. F. of L. propose in the Wagner Act? There are two:

First—This would deprive the NLRB of power to decide on the proper unit of employees for collective bargaining, whether that unit be by craft, plant or employer, or any subdivision thereof. It would make it possible at all times for employees to select their own bargaining agent rather than to have the Board select it.

Second—the N. L. R. B. would lose power to void contracts made between independent trade unions and employers.

Both of these proposals, it is generally agreed, are aimed to give the Federation a strategic advantage over C. I. O. unions under the bargaining provisions of the Act. It is important to stress that Mr. Green emphatically denies that he wants other amendments to the Act, and he asserts he will fight to protect other details of the measure. In other words, the Federation is not giving support to changes in the Act backed by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and other business groups to "equalize" the measure as be-

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Wins Honors

Prof. Joel H. Hildebrand

Awarded William H. Nichols Medal of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society

Chemists Told Of Strange Antics Of 'Frozen' Helium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 27—Physical chemists today heard of strange goings on in a frigid world where the mercury hovers around 457 degrees below zero Fahrenheit—but it wasn't a tale of the weather.

It was the story of how helium, the stuff that keeps airships afloat without danger of fire, acts in its liquid state when subjected to temperatures in the region of absolute zero. Absolute zero is an artificially-created temperature about 459.8 degrees below zero Fahrenheit.

Members of the American Chemical Society, gathered at Brown University to report new frontiers in the battle of man against molecule, heard Prof. F. London, of the Institut Henri Poincaré, Paris, now a visiting lecturer at Duke University, picture helium as a contrary "critter" in the family of chemistry.

When helium goes below 2.19 degrees above absolute zero, it "manifests a variety of highly enigmatic phenomena," Dr. London declared. Its peculiar antics, which the Professor said need to be studied much more fully, cease, however, when helium goes below 0.6 degrees above absolute zero. In these sub-sub-subfrigid zones, the element becomes "normal" again.

The particular changes in the properties of helium which the natural scientist found between 2.19 and 0.6 degrees above absolute zero were "enormous increases" in the heat conductivity and fluidity of the ele-

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Verdict on Lima Waits Test of Future

Record of the conference marks transition to new relationship with rest of world.

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 27—With the affixing today of signatures to the 130 resolutions and declarations which compromise its achievement the Eighth Pan-American Conference entered upon its closing ceremonies with a record which marks it as a conference not of major forward strides, but of transition toward a new relationship with the other hemisphere of the world.

Even its brevity—the sessions included only two weeks of working time and were the briefest in the record of these conferences—pointed to the conclusion that the record of Lima will be written not today, but if and when the Lima Declaration of Solidarity has occasion to be put into effect.

From many points of view the conference marked time. Not one project of convention or substantial treaty law resulted. Every major topic before the conference calling for new steps, with the exception of extending consultation and American solidarity against cultural penetration or armed attack, was either substantially trimmed, tabled or discarded.

Casualties included the proposed American League or Association of Nations, the Inter-American Court of Justice, Cuba's project for American mediation of the Spanish civil war, economic sanctions and the definition of an aggressor, which last two are the key to departure from present methods of dealing with disputes between nations.

Economics and Finance

The conference also closed the door on establishment of the proposed Inter-American Institute of Economics and Finance. But the essentials of such an organization, omitting the projected Inter-American Bank, are entrusted to economic divisions of the Pan American Union. In this specific case may be seen the deliberate process of slow accretions to existing organisms, rather than the dramatic establishment of new ones.

The session did, however, adopt by acclamation a peace resolution offered by Brazil's delegate, Alfredo de Mello France and modelled on Secretary Hull's seven-point program for a world order based on law.

The principles included: That maintenance of peace should be advocated and practiced constantly; that nations should refrain from use of force and from interference in the internal affairs of other nations; that they should seek to adjust international problems through peaceful negotiations; that they should uphold the sanctity of treaties; that modification of treaties should be by orderly processes; and that each nation should respect the rights of others.

Most of the more ambitious projects were foredoomed. The surprising thing is that other, less far reaching

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Lima's Balance Sheet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lima, Peru, Dec. 27

Action of the Eighth Pan-American Conference under each of the seven chapters on its agenda includes:

I. Organization of Peace

Declaration of Lima: Affirmation, without contractual obligations, of common allegiance to American ideals and determination to consult on threat of menace. Each nation to determine own action.

League or Association of Nations: Referred to International Conference of American Jurists for further study.

Sanctions and Definition of the Aggressor: Referred to Rio de Janeiro Commission of Jurists on Codification of Public International Law.

Inter-American Court of International Justice: Project delayed until nations are ready to support it with prospect of success.

Codes of Peace: Mexican Peace Code and United States draft, with others, referred to Pan American Union and International Conference of American Jurists for drafting a single Code of Peace. Ninth Pan American Conference in 1943 to consider it.

Nonrecognition of Force in Acquiring Legal Title: Reaffirmed.

Cuban Project for American Mediation of Spanish War: Not permitted to enter formal agenda.

II. International Law

Codification: Gradual process continue through existing agencies. These are: National Commissions in each country. Three permanent commissions, one in Rio de Janeiro on Public Law, one in Montevideo on private law, and one in Havana on comparative law and uniformity. The Commission of Experts, increased from seven to nine members with five year terms, and given power to initiate projects. Last, the International Conference of American Jurists, formerly called Commission.

Pecuniary Claims: Several projects affecting right of a nation to protect its nationals abroad, and to collect contractual debts, referred back to Committee of Experts for further study.

Nationality: Held over for further study.

III. Economic Problems

Elimination of Restrictions to Trade: Approved by acclamation, in form of a resolution. Concrete action left to individual governments.

Inter-American Institute of Economics and Finance: New and separate agency rejected. Functions, omitting proposed Inter-American Bank, left to Pan American Union with recommendation for more intensive activity in its existing economic and financial divisions.

Communications: Pan-American Highway work stimulated with recommendations on financing.

Uniformity of Commercial and Civil Law: New Permanent Commission of Jurists established at Lima to deal with subject.

Labor: Resolutions on free association and liberty of expression of workers, on extra salary for workmen with large families.

Housing: Recommendation to governments to send delegates to 1939 conference in Buenos Aires.

Indigenous Populations: "Recompense for incomprehension of earlier days" expressed in resolutions on better treatment of Indians, and support for La Paz conference of 1939.

IV. Political and Civil Rights of Women

Rights: Resolution on recognition of all rights of women, economic, political, social.

Organization: Inter-American Commission of Women continued and incorporated as an integral part of the Pan American Union, which is to name the Commission's president until the next Pan-American Conference, and draw up a statute for approval.

V. Intellectual Co-operation and Moral Disarmament

Racial Tolerance: Project originated by Cuba but substantially modified opposes racial or religious persecution.

VI. Pan American Union and International Conferences

Next Pan-American Conference: To take place at Bogota, Colombia.

VII. Reports

Status of treaties and conventions drafted at preceding conferences discloses substantial progress with need for further activity in ratification.

Paris Accepts Rome's Voiding Of Tunis Pact

But Daladier's visit to Tunis and Corsica to show Italy the strength of Army and Navy.

PARIS, Dec. 27 (AP)—France told Italy yesterday that it accepted the Italian note renouncing the 1935 Laval-Mussolini territorial treaty, but that the accord must stand as the only basis for negotiations between the two powers.

Meanwhile, added importance has been attached to Premier Edouard Daladier's trip to Corsica and Tunisia. The trip had been arranged some time ago as an informal visit. The intention now appears to be to make the trip, tentatively set for Jan. 2, a great "hands-off" demonstration to Italy.

The French General Staff, informed sources said, has arranged a powerful display of fast motorized forces on the occasion of the visit. A large part of the French Mediterranean fleet is scheduled to salute the Premier.

Issue Put Up to Italy

The French reply to the Italian note puts the colonial issue squarely up to Italy.

The French note was sent to the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, by André François-Poncet, French Ambassador to Rome. The 1935 Laval-Mussolini pact gave more than 44,000 square miles of territory to Italian Libya and Italian Somaliland at the expense of Tunisia and French Somaliland.

Citizenship Rights

Both territories have been prominent in the Fascist territorial clamor raised in the Italian Chamber of Deputies last Nov. 30 and given official encouragement by the Italian Government's renunciation of the 1935 treaty, which also assured citizenship rights of Italian subjects in Tunisia until 1965.

Despite the pointed warning of Virginio Gayda, editor of the "inspired" Giornale d'Italia, that Italy would consider such a voyage an unfriendly act, Premier Daladier conferred on arrangements with Erik Labonne, Resident-General in Tunisia.

Researchist

© Bachrach

Dr. George D. Birkhoff

Of Harvard, retiring President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Faith and Intuition Are Described As Keys to Research

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 27—Implying that too much credit has been given to chance in natural scientific research, Dr. George D. Birkhoff, Harvard mathematician and retiring President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, told members assembled for the opening session today that greater recognition of intuition, reason, and faith in the development of modern scientific ideas is of paramount importance to future advance.

Relating specific discoveries in mathematics, physics, chemistry, and biology to ideas gained intuitively, Dean Birkhoff pointed out that though these were often crudely expressed deeper insights not completely true of false sometimes ap-

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Closed Motor Insurance Firm Asks to Settle

Dever moves to act on offer of 35 P. C. of claims in attempt to escape receivership.

One of two large Massachusetts automobile insurance firms, which suspended operations over the Christmas week end, sought today to avert a receivership by settling damage claims for 35 per cent of the company's reserve against such claims.

This was the Broad Street Mutual Casualty Company, with 30,000 policy holders. It and the Canton Mutual Liability Company, with 15,000 policy holders, were forbidden on Saturday by Charles F. J. Harrington, State Insurance Commissioner, from doing further business.

Mr. Harrington conferred with officials and attorneys for both concerns today as he debated whether to have receivership action brought against them by Attorney General Paul A. Dever, who announced he was ready to bring such action, if requested.

Plans for Reorganization

Both concerns submitted plans for reorganization to Commissioner Harrington and Attorney General Dever today in an effort to avoid the receivership actions. Details of the plans were not divulged, but Mr. Dever confirmed reports, diclosed elsewhere, of the 35 per cent offer of the Broad Street firm.

The offer was made to Mr. Dever and to Joseph B. Abrams, Chairman of a Special Committee of Lawyers representing 3,500 persons with accident claims totalling $600,000 against the Broad Street Mutual. The sum, which would be less than 35 per cent of the claims, would be available within 24 hours, it was announced.

Another feature of the reorganization plan of the Broad Street firm was the raising of $150,000 additional capital, the Attorney General stated. The raising of a "substantial amount" of new capital also was proposed by the Canton firm, Mr. Dever said.

"Commissioner Harrington's decision will determine whether receiverships are brought," said Mr. Dever. "We are ready to bring them, if he states this is the course he desires to pursue." Such a step would be similar to that taken two years ago in the case of the Commonwealth Mutual Liability Company, which is still in receivership.

50,000 Motorists Affected

Commissioner Harrington announced on Christmas Eve that he had suspended operations of the two companies and requested Attorney General Dever to seek a permanent injunction against continuance of the firms in business.

The Commissioner gave no explanation at that time as to why he took this drastic action or as to why the end of the year was selected as the time for the move.

The action means that nearly 50,000 motorists who insured with the two firms in 1938 will have to seek other insurance for 1939. Even if they already had obtained their 1939 insurance, they will have to get new insurance from another firm, according to interpretations of the ruling at the State House.

Persons who have accident claims against the companies also are affected by the action. There are reported to be 3,500 claimants for a total of $600,000 damages against the Broad Street firm alone.

Goodwin Is Indignant

While officials of the insurance firms conferred with Attorney-General Dever today, Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, issued the following statement:

This annual holdup of persons entitled to damages, who cannot collect, and of innocent motor vehicle owners who pay their premiums and get no protection, is a disgrace to Massachusetts.

The Legislature should appoint a committee with power to summon witnesses and papers to make a thorough public investigation of these two companies and see what became of the hundreds of thousands of dollars taken from trusting motorists.

I see one company offers 15 per cent in settlements of its liabilities. It must have been in bad shape for a long time. Why was it permitted to continue? The whole thing is a rotten mess, and it is about time for the public to get the low down on this racket.

Mr. Dever conferred for two hours today with Commissioner Harrington, Assistant Attorney General Roger Clapp, and company representatives, including Charles B. Rugg, counsel for the Canton Mutual and son of the late Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg of the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

Intimate Message From the Country

Cabinet Grows More New Dealish and With Other Changes Expected Hull May Be Lone Wolf—The Reason? Only President Knows

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

That the Roosevelt Cabinet, since March 5, 1933, remained a compromise between the old and new elements within the Democratic Party is perhaps more remarkable than that the President's own official family is now going New Deal. The appointments of Harry L. Hopkins as Secretary of Commerce, and prospectively of Robert H. Jackson as Attorney General, swing the balance heavily in the new direction. Here is the rough line-up, until still further changes take place:

New Dealers	Middle-Roaders	Regular Democrats
Harold L. Ickes	Henry A. Wallace	Cordell Hull
Henry Morgenthau	(And sometimes	James A. Farley
Frances Perkins	Mr. Morgenthau)	Claude A. Swanson
Harry L. Hopkins		Harry H. Woodring
Robert H. Jackson		

Now that the Cummings and Roper retirements, and the Hopkins appointment, have faithfully followed the forecasts of certain inside "tips" in Washington—which, it is an open secret, come from Thomas G. Corcoran—correspondents will be more inclined to believe the rest of his forecasts. Incidentally, the news of the Hopkins and Harrington appointments "leaked" in particularly egregious fashion early last week. Mr. Corcoran's press outlets are perfectly well known. Either the tips last week were intended by the Administration, or he should be spoken to. However this may be, other retirements are forecast from the same source. That of Secretary of War Woodring is most confidently asserted, while the names of Secretary of Navy Swanson and Postmaster General Farley are on the list.

Hull Only May Be Left

If one or two of these retirements actually do take place, the New Deal balance in the Cabinet will become preponderant. Indeed, the day may come when Cordell Hull—returned from Lima with new laurels as a resourceful and indomitable diplomatist—will be the only old-line Democrat left in the Cabinet.

There are two explanations of President Roosevelt's motives in New Deal-izing his Cabinet at this late date. One is that he is preparing a militant, united front for 1940. Harry Hopkins is to be the field-marshal of the New Deal in the Cabinet, and a presidential crown-prince. Forces will be consolidated, the die-hard influences in Congress more or less ignored, and a new appeal made to voters who have twice given Mr. Roosevelt large majorities.

This line of reasoning follows the President's own explanation of the November elections: that the results were largely local, and did not constitute a mandate for moderating the New Deal. This view is held, for example, by Mr. Corcoran, and doubtless by Mr. Hopkins and all of this group. They are definitely against surrender to a cabal of conservative Southern Senators, gleefully supported by the Republicans.

Even with a reduced majority, they would drive ahead, not perhaps pressing a lot of new legislation, but making constant gains in effective administration of present laws. In 1940 they would rescue the New Deal somehow, either with a third Roosevelt term or another standard-bearer of their own choosing.

The only trouble with this explanation is that it is not very realistic politically. While local circumstances did enter plentifully into the November results, it is not possible blithely to ignore the results on Congress. The balance of powers in Washington has been effectively redressed, and the legislators can check any new efforts by the New Dealers or most attempts to utilize or re-create old blank checks.

Therefore arises the second possible explanation of the President's Cabinet changes. It is that he recognizes Congress's new independence, does not rule out a possible conservative victory in 1940, knows that little constructive can be expected in the last two years of a second term. Hence he is constructing the Cabinet that pleases him best, that is most logical if not most politic, is bringing to the fore the liberal elements within the Democratic Party, and is taking the long view with an eye to 1944.

Has Strong Personal Appeal

The Hopkins appointment can be explained, if necessary, on personal grounds, for the President is deeply attached to the thin young social worker with the burning eyes. The White House ceremony arranged for his oath-taking is proof enough of that. But the other retirements and replacements fit with this one into a pattern which leads to one or the other of the foregoing explanations.

The reason why the Cabinet has not been New Deal-ized sooner is also personal. Mr. Roosevelt becomes greatly attached to all those around him. Here the feudal-gentleman, the aristocratic tradition, comes out. His immediate family comes first, whatever their pranks, blunders, or wrong-headedness. The public does not know one half of the difficulties caused this Administration by family foibles. And after the immediate family comes the official family.

For long years, two or three members of the Cabinet have been anomalous. But, since the individuals did not care to resign, the President would do nothing direct about it. Hence—and this was not a particularly graceful phase—the "squeeze-play" method of forcing retirements began.

The revised Cabinet cannot but increase the breach between Congress and the Executive, increase the chance of disagreement and deadlock in the next two years, and probably widens the gulf between the New Deal and the next Democratic National Convention. Once, not long ago, Jim Farley was asked if he did not fear the Hopkinses and Corcorans would control the next Convention. "Nonsense," he replied, "most of those fellows won't even get tickets to the next Convention." Which comes close to being literal.

As to Hopkins' confirmation by the Senate, there isn't much doubt. A line, of course, can be drawn between Hopkins the symbol and Hopkins the man. Senator Clyde L. Herring (D) of Iowa, who was involved in the attempted purge of his colleague, Senator Guy M. Gillette last summer by Hopkins-led forces, expressed a representative view when he said:

"The administration of the executive departments is the responsibility of the President and in my opinion the Senate should not attempt to say to him whom he may or may not employ to assist him to meet this responsibility. In addition, Harry Hopkins is able, honest, and Iowa born. Why should I oppose him?"

Erwin D. Canham

Russians Honor Pilot Chkaloff In City's Name

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet decided yesterday to honor the late Valery Chkaloff, who flew with two other Russian aviators from Moscow to Vancouver, Wash., in 1937, by renaming the city of Orenburg in his memory.

Chkaloff was fatally injured Dec. 15 in a crash.

Besides deciding that Orenburg, a city of 144,000, should be known hereafter as Chkaloff, the Presidium renamed the region of Orenburg after the flier, and the Council of Peoples Commissars ordered other honors to him as follows:

To institute three annual Chkaloff aviation prizes of 50,000 rubles ($10,000) each for the best airplane design, the best airplane motor design or motor improvement, and to a squadron of the military airfleet for the best flying achievement.

To instruct the Gorky Regional Executive Committee to build by next Dec. 15 a House of Culture named after Chkaloff in the town of Chkalovsk.

To name the Pioneers Palace in Moscow, the Building Institute in Gorky, and the Central Aeroclub of Osoaviachim, the Civilian Air Defense Organization of Russia, in Moscow, after the aviator.

To instruct the Moscow Soviet to rename a street in his honor and to erect a monument to his memory.

Big Saving Seen By Civil Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—Approximately $500,000,000 annually, through the Civil Service Merit System, would be saved should all governmental agencies adopt that system, it was revealed on publication by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce of a hand-book delineating steps for adoption of such a system.

The manual shows that only 60 per cent of civil personnel of the Federal Government and only 40 per cent of state employees in 14 of the 48 states are under Civil Service. Only 400 of 2,500 larger cities in the Nation and 40 of 3,050 counties are now under merit rules.

Distribution of the handbook inaugurated the Chamber's plans to improve the personnel of local, state, and National Government units.

Glass Is Made 'Invisible' By Research's Newest Aid

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 27 (AP)—Discovery of a coating that makes glass invisible, so that it disappears from view like the wearer of Siegfried's legendary cap, was announced today by Dr. Katharine B. Blodgett, woman researcher.

Ordinary thicknesses become clear as air, and reveal how much human eyes have been missing in looking through even the finest glass. Purest glass transmits about 92 per cent of light, against more than 99 with the new coating. A coated pane is visible only by its dimly outlined edges.

The glass never reflects light from any angle whatever, no matter how strong the glare. Clock, dial face and show case glass and windows appear not to exist. Eyeglasses would not bother wearers with reflection of stray beams from side or behind.

Aid to Photography

New feats in photography seem possible. Normally a camera lens cuts out 8 per cent of light. With some better types of cameras, using three or four lenses, this means a loss of 25 to 35 per cent of the light reaching the plate. Coated lenses would give that much increase in light.

An incredibly thin film on both surfaces of glass is the secret of this scientific development. The film is about four millionths of an inch, or one quarter the wave length of light, in thickness.

Dr. Blodgett is of the General Electric Company's research laboratory. Her work is an example of "pure" science that seems not to have the remotest practical value, suddenly doing something revolutionary. The impractical thing was finding that an oily film a single moleclue thick can be spread on the surface of water.

This discovery was made by Dr. Irving Langmuir of General Electric, winner of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry. Miss Blodgett is his associate. They found that by dipping a piece of glass through the floating film, the single-molecule layer would transfer to the solid surface. Each dip adds one layer. Glass is dipped usually 44 times to build the thickness o a quarter wave length of light.

Shown by Color Changes

Even the scientific world was incredulous when Dr. Langmuir first announced the mono-molecular films. However, he demonstrated their reality by their color changes, which showed that reflected light was broken up in the films, like rays which give the iridescence to the wings of a beetle.

This fact was applied practically by Dr. Blodgett. Films one quarter of a wavelength thick are just right to cause the crest of one wave to overlap the trough of another as the light tries to reflect. The result is cancellation of wave motion, and without wave motion there is no light.

This cancellation of reflection does not, however, result in any loss of light. The light that ordinarily would be reflected all goes on through the glass. A small fraction of 1 per cent of light is absorbed in the glass itself and this is the only loss. It is moreover too slight to be seen, unless glass is very thick.

Butler Points Way to Freedom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—The free universities of the world must lead the way in the strengthening and the reconstruction of the foundations of civilization, in the opinion of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University.

In his annual report for 1938, Dr. Butler holds that the "true universities" have become much fewer in number since the totalitarian states "suppressed them in all but name," and that the suppression of these one-time great institutions has left a definite task for the remaining few to do.

"The essential elements of the world problem are moral and intellectual," he says, adding that it is with these that the remaining universities must unite to deal.

"By their trained and experienced wisdom, by their open-mindedness and breadth of human sympathy and by their liberalism in dealing with those new happenings and new forces, human and physical, which are constantly presenting themselves, the universities must lead the way toward a rebuilding of the moral and intellectual foundations of civilization," he declares.

Dr. Butler urges American universities and colleges to sponsor and encourage adult education at convenient times and in every subject as means of better preparing the American people for the world leadership which is being thrust upon them.

"Education must be looked upon as something much broader and deeper than mere school and college attendance," he adds.

Dr. Butler supports recent suggestions that the Island of Puerto Rico be established as an educational and intellectual center where scholars and teachers from all the Americas might meet and exchange ideas. The island's detachment from the rest of the New World and its close ties with the United States makes it an ideal selection, he holds, adding that if the people of all the Americas are brought in increasingly closer touch through common intellectual interests and undertakings, their economic and political relationships would develop swiftly.

Among the outstanding events of the 1937-38 Columbia University year, Dr. Butler lists the construction and equipment of new laboratories for work in graduate medicine, the laying of the cornerstone of the new building at the Medical Center, the opening of the Plimpton, Smith and Dale libraries, the organization of a Council on International Publications to co-ordinate, disseminate and preserve international records and study and the establishment of a Journal of Geomorphology.

In the Boston Section:

Pardon probers ask police aid of Worcester.

Post-Christmas sales keep Boston stores busy.

Maine man holds monopoly of charcoal trade.

Federal flood control plan opposed in New Hampshire.

and News From All New England in the **Second Section, Beginning on Page 9**

Social Reforms Promised Fiji After British Colonial Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Improved working conditions for both native and Indian laborers, coupled with a more forward agricultural policy, are promised Fiji, following a Colonial Office inquiry into the alleged backwardness of social and economic organization in Britain's Pacific colony of 250 islands.

While special attention is being paid to the sugar industry, upon which fully half the East Indian population of the Colony depends, reforms are also under consideration for the copra, citrus, cotton, rice, and other industries and for the work of the Department of Agriculture.

Critics of the present system in Fiji claim that the Indian sugar planters are forced to work under "feudalistic" conditions, that the system of land tenure gives them no economic security and that they are unable to organize.

To review such criticisms the Colonial Office sent Sir Frank Stockdale, its Chief Agricultural Adviser, to Fiji in 1937. Sir Frank's subsequent report disclosing the partial truth of these criticisms, was never published, but it is on his many recommendations that the Colonial Office is now basing its plans for economic and social reforms in the Colony.

Better Housing and Gardens

Among the recommendations are the following:

That the whole question of sugar-plantation land tenure should receive early consideration.

That further investigational work should be undertaken to improve methods of sugar-cane culture.

That better housing should be provided in certain areas.

That there should be better provision for workers' own vegetable gardens.

That there should be some thrift arrangement, to release workers from the grip of professional money-lenders.

Outside the sphere of sugar-planting, Sir Frank has recommended that the general land question should be thoroughly investigated without delay, that facilities for agricultural education and training should be improved, that the Department of Agriculture should be provided with a fully equipped Experiment Station, that the whole scheme of marketing arrangements for internal consumption should be overhauled.

Important Changes Forecast

Sir Frank has put it on record that, in his opinion, the next decade may be the most important in the history of Fijian agriculture and may mark an important change in the social life of the people. The Colonial Office admits that, compared with other territories, Fiji appears backward in economic and social development. But, it is claimed, Fiji has been one of the last territories to emerge from primitive to indsutrial economy, and, until now, the time has not been ripe for the introduction of types of social organization only recently developed in more advanced communities.

"You cannot run before you can walk," is the proverb quoted by the Colonial Office. Fiji is being taught to walk.

One of the main causes of complaint from Indian and other sources is the antedated system of land tenure on Fiji sugar plantations. Tenants of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, owners of most of the land, hold their plots on short leases. Sir Frank Stockdale found that many cultivators were experiencing difficulties in regard to renewals of leases, and that in some cases the owners felt that higher rents should be paid, while in others that they should occupy the land themselves. The former lease-holders in such cases complained that if they had to leave the tracts the capital expenditure on their homes and equipment was lost.

This particular problem is in the forefront of present considerations, and it is anticipated that longer leases will be made compulsory and that extension of leases will automatically be provided for all tenants whose cultivation methods have been satisfactory.

Abuses in Moneylending

One of the chief evils which Sir Frank found prevalent in the sugar industry was that of excessive indebtedness. It was reported to him that there are numbers of persons from the Punjab, India, whose sole and very lucrative occupation is that of moneylending at high rates of interest among growers of sugar.

Sir Frank recommends that facilities for thrift should be opened immediately, and that the Sugar Refining Company should act as agents for commercial banks or the Government Savings Bank. Later, he suggests, loans banks should be set up.

Sir Frank adds that the suggestion for an agricultural bank under Government auspices is not helpful at the moment, since it would provide an additional source of credit, without provision for thrift.

With regard to the inauguration of a co-operative movement among the tenants, Sir Frank states that in his opinion the time is not ripe.

"The proposal for the establishment of a co-operative movement is attractive at first sight," he writes, "particularly when one takes into consideration the fair measure of success which has been achieved by the movement in certain parts of India.

"But," he stresses, "the conditions in Fiji are very different from those in India for there is lacking in the Colony that measure of cohesion which exists in the villege communities of India."

Individual Initiative Lacking

Native Fijian economy, on the other hand, suffers from a lack of individualistic effort, being almost wholly communal. Nevertheless, Sir Frank declares that the Fijian is rapidly emerging from the sheltered easy life which the ancient communal system provided, and which has, so far, been retained under British rule with but little important change. Many Fijians, indeed, have become restive under the restrictions which the system imposes.

"It is plain," his report says, "that a new system must be built up in conformity with present demands of an increasing number of people if progressive development on sound lines is to be assured."

This change, from communal production to individualistic life, must be gradual, the Colonial Office maintains. It is hoped to lead the native population on by the organization of new settlements of Fijians exempted from communal obligations, and the institution of special marketing schemes to sell their products.

This, and other such questions of Fijian land cultivation and tenure, "bristle with difficulties," it is said. But, stresses the report which the Colonial Office is considering, satisfactory solutions must be found at an early date, "for otherwise the Government's projected forward policy in native affairs, and particularly in the economic development of the Fijians, will be seriously handicapped."

Vocational Credit In Atlanta Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—A plan for high school seniors to be given credit toward graduation for actual vocational experience during the senior term is being worked out by the Atlanta Board of Education, according to a statement made by Dr. Willis A. Sutton, Superintendent of the Atlanta Public Schools.

Dr. Sutton, who said he hoped the plan could be put into effect next year, pointed out that the combining of classroom instruction with actual experience at jobs will better fit the pupil to face problems.

Experiments are being made at the Atlanta Opportunity School along this line. It is also believed the plan will enable pupils better to choose the right vocation.

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Seeking a Place in Midnight Sun

Alberta presses demand that Province's frontier be pushed northward into Arctic area; observers see only minerals and fur as profitable developments.

By Lloyd Roberts
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Canada's western provinces want a place in the sun—the midnight sun.

Latest to demand that they push their boundaries up toward the North Pole was Alberta. Recent intimations by William Aberhart, Premier, that his province would seek to embrace the wealth of the sub-Arctic caused no surprise here. For the plan is not unrelated to the "social credit" problems of Alberta's unusual politico-economic experiment.

Ever since the Aberhart regime was swept into office with its promise of a $25 monthly bonus for everyone in the Province, it has faced financial difficulties. And its area of some 255,285 square miles—larger than either France or Germany; more than twice the milage of the British Isles—is not too prolific in natural resources so it looks longingly toward the northward extension of its boundaries to Coronation Gulf.

Doubling Area

Such acquisition of territory would about double its area and take in Slave Lake, the western end of Great Bear and two or three thousand inhabitants. It also would cut the northern hinterland in two and increase the administrative difficulties of the Northwest Territories Council.

But Premier Aberhart expects Premier Pattullo of British Columbia to renew his claims for possession of the Yukon and the Mackenzie River Valley to Beaufort Sea, and has fond hopes that Saskatchewan also will remember its northward expansion dream of 1929. Three-party elongation would save Alberta from appearing ridiculous on the map and confine the Council's duties to the Arctic islands, the region about Hudson Bay, and the eastern Arctic archipelago.

"If the Alberta line follows the 120th meridian it will not affect British Columbia's plans," states Premier Pattullo.

But Premier Patterson of Saskatchewan throws cold water on the greater scheme by declaring, "We have enough territory to look after as it is."

Before this "west of 110-north of 60" on-to-the-sea movement catches the Speaker's eye and the indorsement of Parliament, the rest of Canada will want to know what it is surrendering to provincial jurisdiction.

No-Man's Land

At present, Quebec is the only Province that runs to the top of the mainland, and even its northern fringe is under Dominion police control. Only a quarter century ago the Northwest Territories were looked upon as a sort of no-man's land, fit only for Eskimos, Indians, and a few hardy trappers and traders; a land where winter lingered most of the year and summer was made unendurable by flies and mosquitoes; a land covered with muskegs, barrens, and ponds and largely devoid of timber and mineral wealth.

Then came cheap airplane transportation and exploration, the discovery of gold around Great Slave and of silver and radium around Great Bear, of oil below Norman on the Mackenzie, of some timber in the river valleys and, more surprising perhaps, of vegetables and flowers being grown at Fort Smith, Providence, and Resolution and, at Minto Creek, Yukon, barley and oats being ripened successfully.

In 1930, a survey of the Mackenzie District, which covers the proposed extension of the two Provinces, reported horses thriving on the range along the sixtieth parallel; crabapples ripening beside Great Slave Lake; potato vines at Simpson 892 miles north of the International boundary, growing an inch and a half a day and tomatoes ripening out-of-doors two years out of 10; winter eggs secured from domestic fowl at Providence and Simpson; vegetables and green feed grown on the edge of the Thelon Game Sanctuary (Lat .63 N.); common wild fruits occurring almost to Arctic tidewater; potatoes and cabbages regularly planted at points down the Mackenzie almost to its mouth; garden produce grown in the Bear Lake mining field; rhubarb for table use, cereals sufficiently mature to reproduce raised in the Mackenzie delta; and vegetables grown at Coppermine and Bernard Harbor on the Arctic coast.

Mineral and Fur

As the report admits, these are indeed significant accomplishments in view of the frost hazard, bleak winds, drought, brevity of the open season, inclement winters, length of feeding period for live stock, deficiency of winter sunshine and its effect upon animal physiology; the well-water problem, danger of floods and landslides, and the transportation handicap. Admitting that the northward-flowing water system, the results are nevertheless surprising.

But there is no expectation of ever making the Mackenzie District an agricultural country or a vast grazing ground for caribou and reindeer. With the exception of the mineral industry, the fur crop will remain the only source of profit for the inhabitants. With this conviction, the Dominion Government has set aside huge tracts as game preserves and is endeavoring to protect the land from white exploration and even from the enervating effects of unnecessary development. A stranger, visiting the country for the first time, especially if he travels by air, will wonder at Mr. Aberhart's enthusiasm in asking for possession of these vast silent spaces—"white" spaces that can never be filled in with wheat fields, roads, and houses. He will meet the few friendly whites and the equally friendly natives, wonder at the simplicity of their existence, perhaps be fascinated by the lonely lure of the Far North, but he can hardly visualise immigration or profitable investments leading to a social credit bonus.

Wide World, Canadian National Railways

Scenes in Yukon Territory

Upper: General view of Mt. Steele, only known photograph of the hitherto unexplored mountain, taken by Mrs. Walter A. Wood, Jr., whose husband led the first expedition which scaled the summit.

Upper Center Left: Typical Eskimo of Yukon Territory.

Upper Center Right: Alaska Yukon boundary mark near Carcross.

Lower Center: Close-up of reindeer herd.

Lower: Miles Canyon, on Yukon River near Whitehorse.

Study of Coleridge Notes Begun

TORONTO, Dec. 27 (CP) — The atmosphere of early nineteenth century England and the philosophy of one of the most brilliant writers of the day, that of the poet Coleridge, pervade a study at Victoria College, Toronto University, where a literary event of the decade is taking shape.

The enterprise is in the hands of Kathleen Coburn, youthful lecturer in English at the College and a native of Stayner, Ont. Raw materials are photographic copies of some 60 notebooks containing jottings of the poet during 40 years from 1794 to 1834.

Known to the casual reader mainly for such poems as "Christabel" and "The Ancient Mariner," Samuel Taylor Coleridge also is renowned as one of the foremost scholars, philosophers, and critics of his time.

Miss Coburn has been entrusted by the Coleridge descendants with the task of editing something like 1,000,000 words of random scribblings by the poet on every conceivable subject, composing perhaps the richest literary "find" of recent years.

"A glorious farrago" is Miss Coburn's description of the crammed notebooks that contain biographical jottings, comments on contemporaries like Charles Lamb and the Wordsworths, scraps of poems and musings on religion, philosophy, and literature.

Since 1937, the young scholar has been at work transcribing material from photographic copies of the notebooks in the intervals of lecturing to classes. She estimates it will be at least a year before anything can be published.

Complicating the task of transcription is the poet's habit of writing almost anywhere when short of paper, even across an already written page. He frequently filled a notebook from both ends toward the middle; some of the books consist of passages written at widely separated dates and roughly bound together without any sort of order.

In addition, many of the notes were written by the poet in stage coaches or at sea on his Mediterranean travels, making for a slightly scrambled calligraphy.

As one of the conditions of her editorship, Miss Coburn has promised the Coleridge family that nothing shall be quoted until her work is completed. She ventures the opinion, however, that Coleridge will gain in stature with publication of the notes.

"Some of Coleridge's views as expressed in the notebooks are far in advance of his time," she said. "His views on education, for instance, have recently begun to find application in Ontario. He says children should be guided in educating themselves rather than be stuffed with prepared knowledge."

For 100 years since the poet's passing the notebooks have lain unedited in the possession of different branches of the Coleridge family in England.

Mail in the Arctic! Eskimos Pen Notes!

By the Canadian Press

Ottawa

Canada's Eskimo population is making increasing use of the mails, acording to officials of the Eastern Arctic Patrol, under the administration of the Department of Mines and Resources.

Letters and messages between widely-separated Eskimo families now form a considerable part of the mail carried by the Nascopie in its annual cruise in the eastern Arctic.

Most of the correspondence among the Eskimos is carried on in the syllabarium which makes use of some 60 phonetic characters and is more adaptable to the Eskimo language than the English alphabet.

Socialists Seek Union With Labor Party in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—Stripped of their legal party status by receiving in the 1938 election less than half the 50,000 votes for Governor required for placement on the state ballot, New York Socialists today were completing arrangements to make common cause with the American Labor Party in the third-party march toward 1940. The action ends a political entity that dates from 1901 when the Party displaced the Socialist Labor Party as the main vehicle for the radical and protest vote in the Empire State.

Badly split by left and right wing factionalism, which made for a fatal breach in National Socialist ranks two years ago, the New York Socialist Party went into the 1938 campaign with its forces depleted by nearly half. This was the result of "Old Guard" insurgency, breaking with the main party to become the Social Democratic Federation. Virtually the entire membership of the latter faction joined the Laborites for the 1937 New York City Mayoralty campaign.

This year the so-called Left-Wing Socialist faction headed by Norman Thomas, nationally known leader of the Party, and Harry W. Laidler, New York State Chairman, waged a campaign for the governorship with Mr. Thomas as standard-bearer, he received only 24,890 votes, however, leading to the merger decision.

In the 37 years of its existence, the Party has always found its main strength in New York City, and its record years were 1917, when it polled 142,178 votes for the late Morris Hillquit for Mayor, and 1929, when Mr. Thomas received 174,931 votes for that office.

In applying for American Labor Party membership, Mr. Laidler said the Socialists would be motivated by a genuine wish to build the Labor Party, believing it was possible "to work with complete loyalty inside a labor party while carrying on their normal activities of socialist education and organization . . . in the struggle against the evils of modern industrial society."

"We consider the American Labor Party as the electoral expression of the working class in New York," his statement continued. "It is imperative that the strength of this party be increased. Socialists will dedicate themselves to that end, seeking to contribute to the Labor Party's vitality as a political force . . .

"The work of Socialists in behalf of unionism, of civil liberties, of the unemployed, of international peace and of co-operative social order will go on unabated."

The Socialist Party already is a factor within such organization as the Wisconsin Farmer-Labor Progressive Federation, and the New York move is based on the hope that a national Farmer-Labor Party is in the horoscope of American politics, even as soon as 1940 should the Democratic National Convention that year fail to nominate a 100 per cent New Dealer for President. Socialist activity is also now fused with Farmer-Labor efforts in Pennsylvania, the Middle West and the Pacific Coast States.

Bird Census Gives Data on Songsters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—More than 2,000 ornithologists took off their wading boots and laid aside their binoculars and cameras today after an annual census of birds in this country yesterday. Those who undertook the study, under the auspices of the National Association of Audubon Societies, said the census was productive of data on avian habits of migration and cyclical abundance and could often be used in other branches of natural science.

As figures were still pouring in to headquarters of the Association here, no tabulation of the types and numbers of birds will be available for some time, it was added. When the report is ready, it will be published in Bird Lore, official organ of the Association.

Reports of past years have shown that New York City, far from being an uninviting stopping place for migrating and visiting birds, has, due to the many bird sanctuaries with their abundance of food, lured thousands of feathered travelers here. Central, Bronx, Van Cortlandt and Prospect Parks have bird sanctuaries in which have been seen varieties of birds ranging from the common starling and English sparrow to wild ducks, owls, hawks, an occasional eagle and even a mocking bird.

Art and Recreation Fostered By British Governing Units

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—National and local government in Great Britain is taking an increased interest in art and recreation. Nearly £3,000,000 has been voted for the Physical Training and Recreation Act.

A great effort to raise the standard of British films, and render them more effective in the world market, has been started by the Cinematograph Act, which establishes a minimum cost for pictures intended to qualify for special treatment under quota provisions.

The entertainment tax on Shakespearean and classical presentations at the Old Vic in the winter, and at the Open Air Theater in Regent's Park in the summer, has been remitted. Seventeen peers have offered to speak in the House of Lords in favor of a Music and Drama Bill, it was recently announced at the annual meeting of the League of Audiences; and the Southwark Borough Council is interested in a scheme put forward by the Globe-Mermaid Association of England and America for beautifying the southern bank of the Thames by building a theater, a museum, and a reproduction of the famous Elizabethan Mermaid Tavern at a point now occupied by mud flats and slums.

Permanent Board Proposed

The Music and Drama Bill provides for the setting up of a permanent Music and Drama Commission with eight Commissioners, having wide powers to promote the composition, production, and representation of musical and dramatic works. The League, which was founded in 1934, estimates that the sum of £1,000,000 would be sufficient to carry its plans into action.

The scheme for the setting up of the Commission has the support of the Archbishop of York, Sir Michael Sadler, the Bishops of Chichester, Ely, and Lichfield, Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, essayist, Mr. Ivor Brown, the dramatic critic, Sir Barry Jackson, theater producer, Mr. Alexander Korda, the film producer, Sir Thomas Beecham, conductor, and representing the stage Miss Lilian Braithwaite, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Mr. John Gielgud, and Miss Gracie Fields, as well as many other people prominent in the worlds of art and learning.

Improvement of Thames Bank

The National Brass Band Club and the League of Bands Association have also declared themselves in favor of it, but the Association of Repertory Theaters, British Actors' Equity, the British Drama League, the Entertainment Protection Association, the League of British Dramatists, the Society of West End Theater Managers, and the Stage and Allied Arts League consider the abolition of the entertainment tax on ordinary commercial plays a more pressing need, though they are not opposed to the fundamentals of the Bill.

The London County Council has long wished to make the south bank of the Thames, which is at present a depressing vista of wharves and warehouses, a worthy partner to the fine northern Embankment, which includes many of London's nearest approaches to skyscrapers and the fine gardens of some of the Inns of Court. With this aim in view it is making great efforts to beautify that part of the bank which lies between the County Hall, near Westminster Bridge, and Waterloo Bridge.

The area to the east of the latter bridge, however, where many of Shakespeare's plays were presented for the first time, still remains highly unsightly and squalid. But the Southwark Borough Council is determined that it shall not always be so, and the carrying out of the ambitious scheme of the Globe-Mermaid Association would go far to accomplish their desire to render this section of the Thames a notable part of the scenic attractions of London.

It is estimated that the cost of the scheme would be close on £400,000, and an appeal for funds has been issued under the names of the English and American presidents, the Marquis of Lothian and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University. It is likely, too, that the effort to find money to finance the National Theater, which has already obtained a site in the Cromwell Road, will prove a rival in the generosity of benefactors.

Copy of Historic Theater

Nevertheless sponsors are forming their strategy on the long-distance scale that is needed in dealing with plans connected with so great a city as London. It is proposed that the theater should be a reproduction, so far as modern conditions allow, of the old Globe, which was burned in 1613.

In shape and general appearance it would be a copy of Shakespeare's historic theater, but twice as large. In Elizabethan days the pit was open to the elements, but so stern a test would not be put to modern theater-goers, for the plans provide a roof of glass.

The interior would be similar to that of the old Globe, with the stage projecting out into the auditorium. The reproduction of the Mermaid would have to be more conjectural, for no plan of the original tavern where Shakespeare used to meet Ben Jonson, survives. The only document relating to it that still exists is a tavern bill of the late sixteenth century, now in the possession of Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach of New York. Mr. Mark Eccles of Harvard recently discovered that the landlord in Shakespeare's day was called Williamson.

Chilean Drunkards Put on Hard Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Chilean Government has revived "hard labor" for drunkards. An official circular orders that all persons convicted of drunkenness shall be taken over by the local municipalities and made to work on a task of public utility without pay, "so that this activity may serve as a means of regeneration." This, it is understood, represents a return to the time-honored system by which persons arrested for offenses against sobriety were obliged to "serve time" on the public roads in the face of all the world.

Tennessee Reports Heavy Tourist Travel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — One-half million tourists spent an estimated $12,000,000 in the State of Tennessee during the month of July, this year. The State Tourist Information Bureau furnished the figures that were compiled from a survey of vehicle traffic during the period.

Thousands of letters of inquiry received by the Bureau indicated that from 1 to 10 days were spent in the State, at an average daily expenditure of $6.50.

The survey showed that 50,000 persons in automobiles from every state in the Union and 20 foreign countries visited Tennessee during the period it covered.

Sixty-nine per cent of the tourist travel in private automobiles, 23 per cent by rail, 7 per cent by bus, and the additional 1 per cent by air.

President's Christmas Greeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Dec. 24

Tonight is Christmas Eve. We are gathering again around our community tree here in Lafayette Park, across the street from the White House. Darkness has fallen over the capital, but all about us shine a myriad of brilliant lights. All our hearts, warmed by the eternal fire of Christmas, rejoice, because new life, new hope, new happiness are in them.

In this setting I wish my fellow countrymen everywhere a merry Christmas with peace, content, and friendly cheer to all. I wish also to thank the thousands who have remembered me and my family this Christmas with individual greetings. We shall always treasure these friendly messages.

At this time let us hope that the boon of peace which we in this country and in the whole Western Hemisphere enjoy under the Providence of God may likewise be vouchsafed to all nations and all peoples. We desire peace. We shall work for peace. We covet neither the lands nor the possessions of any other nation or people.

We of the Western World who have borne witness by works as well as words to our devotion to the cause of peace, ought to take heart tonight from the atmosphere of hope and promise in which representatives of 21 free republics are now assembled in the Pan-American Conference at Lima, Peru. I consider it a happy circumstance that these deliberations will be successfully concluded soon after the birthday of the Prince of Peace. It is indeed a holy season in which to work for good will among men. We derive new strength, new courage for our work from the spirit of Christmas.

We do not expect a new heaven and a new earth overnight, but in our own land, and other lands—wherever men of good will listen to our appeal—we shall work as best we can with the instruments at hand to banish hatred, greed, and covetousness from the heart of mankind.

And so the pledge I have so often given to my own countrymen I renew before all the world on this glad Christmas Eve, that I shall do whatever lies within my own power to hasten the day foretold by Isaiah, when men "shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

First President, New WPA Mentor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—Advice from George Washington, applicable in the distribution of relief funds, hang over the desk of Col. F. C. Harrington, new WPA administrator.

"Do not," it says, "suffer your good nature when application is made to say yes when you should say no. Remember that it is a public not a private cause that is to be injured or benefited by your choice."

At his first press conference, Colonel Harrington described the two main responsibilities of his new post as (1) seeing that relief money gets to the needy for whom Congress and President intend it; and (2) getting the best work and most useful results from WPA workers.

Siamese Premier Escapes Assassin

BANGKOK, Siam, Dec. 27 (AP)—A sympathetic message from the British Foreign Office has disclosed the third attempt in less than four years on the life of Luang Bipul Songgram, who was named Premier on Dec. 15.

The message expresses regret over the recent "cowardly attempt of an individual or individuals" to assassinate the Premier, his wife, their daughter, and several other persons by poison.

Premier Songgram, who is leader of a militarist-nationalist movement that has dominated Siamese political life in recent years, escaped assassination at the hands of his valet last Nov. 10. Another attempt to assassinate him was made at a football match in February, 1935.

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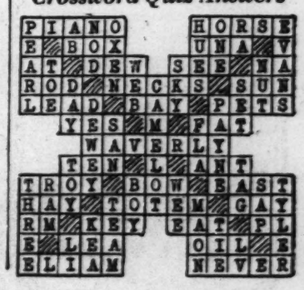
Crossword Quiz Answers



Experts in Many Lines Study Problems That Beset America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Dec. 27—Experts began taking inventory of the economic problems of America here today, as the first of a dozen learned societies assembling in Detroit this week opened its studies. Discussion extends from the changing character of industry and labor relations on to how much rent you ought to pay.

Depressions, taxes, prices and agriculture also jut out among the tough topics with which a brilliant host of economists set itself to wrestle.

In other fields religion, radio, education, crime, class conflict and feminism come in for a hearing.

It is perhaps a sign of the times that the American Sociological Society lists for possible debate these topics:

Do the teachings of the great religions provide a major and primary source of creative change in human culture which cannot be better achieved through science, humanism or other agencies without religious interference?

Would the weakening of existing religious faiths and institutions in the United States promote general social disorganization?

Great Societies Listed

Hundreds of authorities will present their views at the meetings of the following societies:

American Economic Association; American Farm Economic Association; American Statistical Association; American Marketing Association; Tax Policy League; American Association for Labor Legislation; American Accounting Association; American Business Law Association; Institute of Mathematical Statistics; Econometric Society; American Association of University Teachers of Insurance, and the American Sociological Society.

While college professors probably predominate this week, the participants include also a liberal scattering of government, state and local officials, spokesmen of business and banking, and a delegation of Canadians.

The programs disclose a zest for the issues of today, yet the very avalanche of material poses a question as to whether the kindred societies have found the best way of distributing their knowledge. The simultaneous meeting of the 12 bodies constitutes a many ringed circus. Unintentionally the associations tend to compete with and cancel each other in the publicity which after all is essential to a fuller understanding of the questions considered.

Wide Variety of Topics

Major topics include:

Industry—the first paper before the American Economic Association inquires into the "growth, maturity and decline of dominant American industries." This comes in a joint session with the American Statistical Association.

Other points of public interest scheduled embrace the outlook for new industries, the effect of social security taxes on consumption and investment, issues in revision of the antitrust laws, the significance of "cutthroat or ruinous competition," the growth of mass distributors, and the location of economic control of American industry.

To the study of automobile demand, a logical subject for this city as center of the industry, is given a morning and afternoon session of the statisticians in joint meetings with other groups. Factors governing changes in demand and the problem of measuring automobile prices and values are set for review.

When turning to labor, the economists take up the changing nature of American industrial relations, give substantial attention to wages, etc. The wage investigation covers such topics as the relation of wage policies and price policies; effect of high wages on the introduction of new machinery; effect of modern technological conditions upon the employment of labor; proposal to establish an annual wage; minimum wage legislation; problem of wage differentials; and the question whether current tendencies in American labor organization tend to promote price rigidity.

Depressions and Pump Priming

In grappling with depressions, the Economic Society headlines lessons of the current decade with respect to recovery policy. First it schedules an "appraisal of the factors, 'natural' and 'artificial,' which stopped short the recovery development in the United States," then looks into fiscal policy in the business cycle, and next to an estimate of the "workability of compensatory devices." The theory of pump priming is re-examined.

Recovery policies in democratic and totalitarian states are reviewed, and answer given to the query, "Is there a world-wide drift toward regimented control of industry?"

Prices get much study from the American Marketing Association. Its speakers will in part cover the decline of competition, industrial price policies and economic progress, industrial prices and their relative inflexibility, and the economic significance of recent price legislation.

Tax exemption supplies the topic of the three-day symposium of the Tax Policy League. Its inquiries extend into subsidy exemptions, intergovernmental exemptions, income, inheritance and sales tax exemptions, exemption of personal property, exemptions to stimulate improvements, etc.

The farm problem and government policy receive extended inspection from the farm economists. They begin with consideration of the problem of farm operation under the AAA and the effect of the AAA program on the organization and operation of the individual farm.

Other themes before the American Farm Economic Association include public control of land use, federal purchase and administration of sub-marginal land in the Great Plains, social effects of recent trends in the mechanization of agriculture, public assistance to low income farmers, land values, the cost of distributing milk, international trade and farm credit.

The one-hundredth anniversary of sociology, "key science of democracy," as the sociologists hail it, is commemorated here this week.

The centennial dates from Dec. 23, 1838, when August Comte, French philosopher who took early inspiration from the writings of Benjamin Franklin, completed the book in which he gave the name to sociology and forecast its value to democracy.

This meetings of the American Sociological Society, its thirty-third, therefore pays honor to Comte, and —finding the scientific study of society by sociologists interfered with in all dictator countries—reaffirms the "necessity of free and untrammeled social research for the perpetuation of a healthy democratic society."

When Donald Duck Comes to Town

Keystone

Curb Toy Market in London

LONDON—Curbside markets are a happy feature of London at Christmas time. Look at the excited children crowding round the salesmen on the pavement edge! It is among the best Christmas entertainments to see their delighted faces as they watch the antics of somersaulting kittens, jumping Mickey Mice, and Donald Ducks on tricycles. These pedaling Donald Ducks are a craze this year. Holborn provides the best kiddies' kerb market, but there are plenty of others. And the grown-ups find the famous Caledonian Market even more of a mecca of bargain hunters at this time of year.

New York Fair Plans Festival Of Opera, Symphony and Ballet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—An international festival program, including opera, ballet and symphony; solo, choral and folk music, is being arranged to run during the New York World's Fair. The aim of the festival is to establish this city as the music capital of the world and to open a new era in the music history of America.

Some of the programs will be given in halls on the fair grounds, but the most important will be produced in the Metropolitan Opera House and Carnegie Hall. Since the program, scheduled to start when the fair opens on April 30, 1939, will run through the summer, Mayor La Guardia, one of New York's most ardent patrons of music, in announcing the festival at the Bankers' Club here, called upon citizens to help raise the necessary $1,200,000 required to air-condition the two foremost music centers here.

The Mayor's scheme would provide a six-months festival of music, "the like of which has never been presented anywhere," Mayor La Guardia declared.

A Wagner cycle by the Metropolitan Opera Company, with a cast headed by Kirsten Flagstad and Lauritz Melchoir and the orchestra conducted by Artur Bodanzky and Erich Leinsdorf, will start off the sesaon, rendering first "Die Meistersinger," "Tristan and Isolde," and the complete Ring Cycle and concluding with "Parsifal."

The Mayor also proposes to bring from Europe the entire company of the Paris Opera, the Glyndebourne Opera, a Hungarian group from Budapest and several others. It is expected that the Leningrad Ballet will make its first appearance in this country on this program. Others expected are the Polish Ballet, the Ballet Russe and several American groups.

The program also calls for symphonic music by the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra under the direction of John Barbirolli and guest conductors; the Philadelphia Orchestra, with Leopold Stokowski, Eugene Ormandy and Georges Enesco; the Boston Symphony Orchestra with Serge Kousevitsky; the Minneapolis Symphony, under Dmitri Mitropoulos, and other representative American orchestras.

Mme. Flagstad, Lawrence Tibbett, Jascha Heifetz, Fritz Kreisler, Serge Rachmaninoff, Josef Hofmann, and Yehudi Menuhin will give recitals. The Cincinnati May Festival Chorus and Orchestra, many choral societies and folk dancers, and various choreographic groups and soloists from this country and abroad also will be invited to come here.

A Festival Committee has been appointed consisting of the Mayor, Winthrop W. Aldrich, Mortimer Buckner, Thomas H. McInnerney and Percy S. Straus.

Olin Downes, Director of Music for the Fair, speaking on the same program with the Mayor, held that air-conditioning of the Metropolitan and Carnegie Hall would make possible 52 weeks of music each year and would lead the way for other American cities to improve their music auditoriums for year-round programs.

Simultaneously, it was announced that the Fair would sponsor a nation-wide celebration on New Year's Eve based on the Fair's central motif of building a world of tomorrow and will introduce the Fair's theme song, "Dawn of a New Day," written by George Gershwin shortly before he passed on in 1937.

The celebration is aimed primarily at publicizing the Fair and in doing this the Fair's official colors, orange and blue, will be displayed in hundreds of cities, and on every building along Broadway from Forty-second Street to Central Park. At midnight a thousand miniature trylons and perispheres will blaze forth in electric lights from buildings in the city and a large Christmas tree in Times Square will be lighted with the Exposition's colors.

A "Dawn of a New Day," religious ceremony is also planned in the Radio City Music Hall on New Year's morning, to be followed in the afternoon by radio broadcasts to foreign countries.

Women Groups Study Threats To Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—One way to protect democratic institutions, commentators here believe, is to attack and solve the problems that keep it from functioning. To this end, the Denver Civic League studies candidates before local elections and recommends those whom its members consider best fitted for office. The League also takes a stand on local governmental issues.

The Denver City Club, a weekly luncheon group, gives scrutiny to the wider field of national and international affairs. It brings in authorities on these matters, and gives its members opportunity to hear addresses of men and women of national reputation.

The question of maintaining peace is being studied by 11 women's groups affiliated with the Denver Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, a branch of the national organization begun by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. The groups include the American Association of University women, the Business and Professional Women's Club, the Women's Citizen League of Colorado, the Federation of Women's Clubs, the Federated Council of Church Women, Altrusa Club, Zonta Club, the Denver Parent-Teachers Association, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Y. W. C. A., and the League of Nation's Association. The Committee serves as a clearinghouse for the discussion and study of programs for the prevention of war. Their main purpose is the information of members through study and round-table discussions, then supporting measures which are thought to be the result of sound reasoning on international and national problems.

A "listening group" for the radio program, "Town Hall of the Air" has been developed here. After hearing the program and issues presented, the local group further develops the topic as a means of more well-rounded thought on the subject.

Other national groups such as the G. A. R., D. A. R., S. A. R., Rotary Club, and Junior League, have their programs designed along democracy preservation lines.

The problems of democracy, touched in part by the foregoing dispatch, will be given searching and full-bodied analysis in a special issue of the Weekly Magazine Section, to appear Jan. 11, 1939.

Mrs. Roosevelt Says Apathy Defeats Women in Politics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—Noting that fewer women were elected to office this year than 10 years ago, Miss Marguerite Wells, President of the National League of Women Voters, today made a plea for increased participation of women in American democracy.

Commenting on the League's findings at a press conference today, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt attributed the decline of women in public office to apathy on the part of women voters. There are plenty of capable women ready to run for office if they thought other women as a whole would back them up, she said.

A League survey showed 130 women will serve in 28 state legislatures during the coming year, compared with 149 in 38 states in 1929.

"While office-holding is by no means the measure of the value of women in public affairs, there is nowhere that women's experience is more useful than in legislative bodies," said Miss Wells.

"American women have not gone backward in these past 10 years. They are better prepared now to serve their country in public office, and should take a larger political place the country over."

Nine women were serving in the United States Congress 10 years ago; next session there will be only five. Thirteen fewer women from nine fewer states will be serving in state legislatures this year than two years ago. In 20 states no women were elected to the legislature. The number of women in state Senates has dropped from 18 to 10 since 1937.

New England is far in the lead with 24 women legislators in New Hampshire, 22 in Connecticut and 15 in Vermont. New Mexico has eight women on its 1939 legislative roster; Washington, 7; Maine and Rhode Island, five each; Illinois, New Jersey and Maryland, four each; and New York, Ohio and Minnesota, three each.

The first Negro woman legislator was elected this year. She is Mrs. Crystal Bird Fauset, advisor of the Philadelphia Housing Authority.

Feminine veterans in Congress are Mrs. Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey, and Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts, both beginning their eighth term in the House of Representatives.

Women who have had about 15 years' experience apiece as state legislators include Miss Eleanor Miller of California, Mrs. Margaret A. Barden, of New Hampshire, Mrs. Clarissa Nevius, of Connecticut, and Mrs. Mabeth Hurd Paige of Minnesota.

Arizona Minimum Wage for Women $16 for 48 Hours

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Arizona's minimum wage for women in retail business will be $16 for a 48-hour week after Feb. 1, the same as in California.

This was the main recommendation of a board set up under a new Arizona law, the first time the statute had been invoked. All its suggestions were included in an official order from the State Industrial Commission.

Commissioner Sam Proctor served as board chairman. Employers were represented by H. B. Evans of Phoenix and Fred Pauli of Tucson, employees by Mrs. I. Miller of Phoenix and Miss Odessa Walters of Glendale. Several weeks were spent inquiring into conditions in the retail industry.

The $16 minimum is for experienced full-time employees. Experienced part-time employees working less than four eight-hour days a week must be paid 35 cents an hour. Apprentices are to receive $12.50 a week for the first six months, $14 for the second six months, $16 thereafter. No one may employ more than 33⅓ per cent apprentices, except just before the Christmas and Easter holidays.

If the work week is seven days, not more than 42 hours shall be worked. Other points in the order: All split shifts must be worked within a 13-hour period. No female under 21 years shall work a seven-day week. No child under 14 years may be employed. No wages shall be deducted for any purpose except social security. Promotional meetnings called by employers shall not be more than 30 minutes long nor oftener than once a week.

The order is effective all over Arizona, except within a five-mile radius of Nogales, on the Mexican border. Because of international exchange variations, and other difficulties, an exception was made of that area.

Child Labor Act Again in Van

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—The 14-year-old drive to obtain ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment is preparing for a new push during the coming year, according to an announcement by the National Child Labor Committee here today.

Courtenay Dinwidide, General Secretary of the Committee, declared that despite progress in eliminating child labor, much remained to be done, and that the Federal amendment was the best vehicle for accomplishing this. He recalled, however, that any future action was dependent upon the decision of the United States Supreme Court now considering an appeal that the proposed amendment be declared invalid, since the necessary number of states have refused to ratify it within a reasonable length of time.

It was recalled that after the spurt of ratification efforts in 1937, little was done last year, interest apparently having waned for the time being. At present, experts hold that opposition to the Act is coming from three sources—the Roman Catholic Church, which fears federal control of youth; farmers, who fear that their children will be barred from helping with farm chores, and unscrupulous manufacturers, who do not want to be forced to replace underpaid child workers with adults.

The Committee's report declares that the number of child workers benefited by the Wage-Hour Law will be slight and that half a million would not be affected.

"These are children working in intrastate industries, chiefly mercantile and personal-service occupations, such as garages, repair shops, laundries, hotels and restaurants, and also many thousands of those employed in agriculture," the report says.

Special stress was laid upon the plight of children belonging to migratory-labor families, especially on the West Coast and in New Jersey.

"The plight of the children of the large army of migrant families constitutes, for the great majority, denial of every desirable feature of the American home," it declares. "Not only is it a regular practice for the children, down to six and seven years of age, to work in the fields, but in matters of housing and sanitation, health protection, education, recreation and home life, the children of migrant families are in a class by themselves."

Russian-Finnish Border Accepted

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (AP)—The ratification of an agreement precisely defining the Soviet Russian-Finnish border was announced last night over the Soviet radio.

The act was mainly of technical significance although some foreign observers pointed out it showed the desire of both sides to preserve normal relations.

The agreement was reached last April when representatives of both countries exchanged documents and about 100 maps to settle doubtful points along the frontier which extends more than 700 miles, mostly through wilderness or sparsely-inhabited territory.

Houses for Yule Presents? Santa Found Them Popular

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA ANA, Calif.—Not so long ago automobiles began to clutter up Santa's traditional pack in great gift wrappings of cellophane and red ribbon; mechanical refrigerators have bulked large in gay holiday packages for a number of Christmases, and this year it was houses that Santa had to deposit under certain fortunate Christmas trees in Southern California.

But this holiday task was not to be as weighty as it might seem, for these houses were miniatures, built to an exact sale of one-quarter inch to the foot from the blueprints of the homes-to-be that they represent. They are the novel idea of Wilbur Barr, a Santa Ana building supply executive, who says that in 20 years of building he has never found a completed house that looked exactly as he thought it would when the plans were first drawn.

Furthermore, as Mr. Barr worked it out, a roll of blueprints does not make a desirably dramatic Christmas gift, and an architect's drawing may be compared to a catalog picture of an automobile. Something more tangible seems to be called for when a new home was to be presented and Mr. Barr has found the answer in his miniature houses.

Architects often construct models of the buildings they design, in recognition of the fact that many persons are unable to obtain a satisfactory conception of a three-dimensional structure from plans or drawings. A model, from the layman's point of view, gives the home-builder a chance to see what he is going to get before he gets it, but their construction has been generally considered an expensive type of special architectural service. The Santa Ana venture is believed to be the first of its kind to bring models within reach of the average home-builder on so large a scale.

Mr. Barr's miniatures are neither elaborate nor expensive, for they are made in odd hours in the woodworking shops of the large concern with which he is connected, but they are attractive and practical. Plywood and casting plaster are the basic materials. Windows, where they are prominent in the design, are worked out in cellophane, but more often they are painted in complete with draperies. The little buildings give a complete picture of the houses as they will appear, revealing form, proportion and color more satisfactorily than the best of drawings. In several instances, too, important sums have been saved to the home-builder for they have revealed needed changes that would have been costly to make once actual construction had started.

The service includes modernizing and even the modeling of a single room. This Christmas, inquiries revealed that a new kitchen was the most popular modernizing gift, with a new bathroom a close second.

Before the opening of the holiday season letters were sent out to customers describing the new plan and offering Christmas gift models of houses or modernizing planned during the coming year. The interest aroused was surprisingly general and the modeling may be made into a regular building service as a result.

New Machine Cuts Costs in Hat Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Substantial economies in the manufacture of men's and women's hats, together with increased consumption of wool in the hat-making industry, are the claims being made for a new process recently brought out here.

The invention, which involves the use of a knitted woolen shape instead of the so-called "slab" originated from machines used for making berets. These machines, popular about 10 years ago, when berets were being worn extensively, were perfected for the manufacture of ordinary felt hats by four brothers, J. Gordon Jones, J. Roland Jones, W. R. Jones, and E. B. Jones.

By elimination of eight of the eleven expensive processes hitherto employed, hats can be manufactured with the new machine at a fraction of the usual cost, it is claimed. The inventors also claim that because of the close-woven textures produced in the new process, the product is superior and has a higher standard of quality.

Of All Things . . . !

Loyalty and Royalty

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—The Government has clamped down on any influx of cheap foreign souvenirs and other articles likely to be popular during the visit of the King and Queen next year. All such articles will have to pay duty based on double their invoice value.

This was announced today by Revenue Minister J. L. Ilsley. Specifying the type of goods involved, a bulletin issued by the department listed them as "articles which consist of, or bear, a representation of Their Majesties, any member of the Royal Family, the Royal Cypher, the Royal Arms, any royal emblem, escutcheon, badge, crest, armorial bearings or insignia, any article or building associated with the visit of Their Majesties, or a flag of any country in the British Empire, or which consist of or bear any other mark or device which renders them suitable for use as aforesaid, and flags of any country in the British Empire and flags resembling any such flag, not entitled to entry under the British preferential tariff or any lower tariff."

Hitch-Hiking Auto

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP) — A woman driver figured something was wrong when a driverless automobile bumped her car gently, from the rear.

She investigated, found she was driving a tandem with the second car's bumpers hooped to her auto and immediately deduced she had picked up the hitch hiker while parking downtown.

She drove to a parking lot, had the caboose unhooked and told police. Pretty soon E. E. Dewitt reported his car stolen. Police did a little deducing and sent him to the parking lot. He found his car.

Teachers Bow to Student

AMHERST, Mass. (AP)—John C. Rather of Brooklyn, Amherst college freshman, played six professors simultaneously in a chess game recently, defeated five of them and tied the other.

Then he pointed out to the professors where they made their mistakes. The faculty, at an early date, expects to throw in its first team against Mr. Rather.

Bird Travels by Plane

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Here's good news for tired migratory birds:

The Erie County S. P. C. A. arranged for an airliner to take along a young robin that flew exhausted into a Buffalo window. The bird is en route to Dallas where it will be released.

New York Schools to Teach Tolerance To 1,250,000 at Bi-Monthly Meetings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 26—Twice-monthly assemblies to teach tolerance to New York City's 1,250,000 school children have been ordered here by Dr. Harold G. Campbell, Superintendent of Schools, acting at the request of the Board of Education.

Dr. Campbell's order is based on the Board's instructions that the programs be based on the "social and political history of the United States," showing "the contribution of all races and nationalities in a way such as to develop esteem, respect, good will, and tolerance among students and teachers."

"The opportunities are ever present in the history, geography and literature period," Dr. Campbell's order, distributed to all city schools, says. "In health education, the spirit of fair play shows itself in games and the folk dances provide an opportunity for a sympathetic outlook toward the peoples of other nations. But above all, the greatest opportunity for developing the ideals of Democracy lies in the give and take of the socialized lesson procedure. Here a pupil learns to form his own opinion and at the same time to be tolerant of his classmate who reaches a different conclusion.

"Respect for the individual is the basis of Democracy. Every person, if given the chance, can contribute something to the general good."

The original suggestion for the assemblies was put before the board by Mrs. Johanna M. Lindlof, Board member from Queens, who voiced the hope that the programs would end reports of intolerance in schools which had reached her office.

Shipyards on Clyde Have Banner Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—Output from the Clyde shipyards here during 1938 from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30 was more than 400,000 tons, the highest figure since 1930. During those 11 months 82 vessels were launched.

A more disappointing feature of the presnet situation on Clydeside is the lack of new orders for merchant tonnage. Admiralty work, however, is increasing in volume.

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New York Has Two Housing Programs For Consideration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—New York City housing experts find themselves with two low-cost housing plans following the announcement of a $375,000,000 Better Homes Program by the Citizens' Housing Council and designed to supplant the $285,000,000 slum clearance and parks plan sponsored by Robert Moses, Park Commissioner.

The new plan proposes to use federal, state and city funds to provide low-cost dwellings for 87,000 families in three years. Its proponents hold that economies in land and construction costs would permit rehousing about 300,000 persons.

In suggesting that the new dwellings be built in both vacant and blighted areas, the Council's plan differs in many respects from that of Mr. Moses, which is for new constructions in slum areas. The latter plan is held to mean that a considerable portion of the expense would go into land purchases, as these are generally high in slum areas.

Furthermore, the Council's plan does not propose the building of parks, playgrounds and schools in connection with housing, as does the Commissioner's plan.

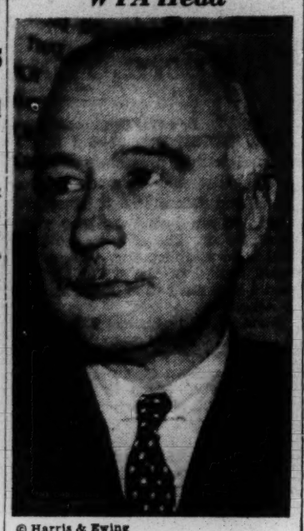
The rent in the Council's projects would come to but $6 a room per month, or but $18 a month for an average family apartment. The State would put up $200,000,000 in loans, as is provided in the new constitutional amendment, and $6,000,000 in subsidies. The rest would come from the United States Housing Authority and from the City. It was estimated that the project would entail an annual expenditure of $125,000,000, permitting a yearly resettlement of 29,000 families.

The Council suggests that the City's share be raised by new taxes not directed against consumers, thus differing from the Moses proposal that housing funds be raised by a doubling of the 1-cent tax on cigarettes.

The plan calls for projects in the Greenpoint, Williamsburg and Bushwick Sections of Brooklyn; the Maspeth, Jamaica and Astoria Sections of Queens; the Lower Bronx and the Classon Point Sections in the Bronx, and Upper Harlem in Manhattan.

The Council, organized a year ago, represents civic and commercial groups and is headed by Harold S. Buttenheim.

WPA Head



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Col. F. C. Harrington

who has been appointed by President Roosevelt as Works Progress Administrator. He succeeds Harry L. Hopkins, who becomes Secretary of Commerce. The White House announced that Colonel Harrington, former Chief Engineer for WPA, was designated merely as Acting Administrator and as such would not require Senate confirmation.

Voting Cleanup Pressed by G.O.P. For New Jersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 27—Disregard of the provisions of the election law, is charged to Hudson County District Election Boards in a report by the House Committee named to investigate alleged voting irregularities in the home County of Mayor Frank Hague, Democratic leader. The report declares that the Commissioner of Registration has failed to clear the registry lists of illegal names. Installation of voting machines through Hudson County is urged by the Republican-dominated Committee, which was set up to check alleged irregularities in the County, where Democratic Gov. A. Harry Moore won a 129,000-vote majority over Republican Lester H. Clee. Other recommendations include:

"Consolidation under one head of the office of the Commissioner of registration and the office of Superintendent of Elections.

"Making it a misdemeanor for any person convicted of a crime to be found loitering in a polling place or partaking in an election as a worker."

The Committee mentions the difficulties it encountered in its efforts to gain access to Hudson County registry lists, normally in possession of Charles F. Stoebling, Commissioner of Registration. It sets forth how Mr. Stoebling pleaded illness and how this prevented him from appearing before the Committee, and of how police officers guarded the Jersey City vault in which the records were kept. Further findings and charges noted are as follows:

"Police failed in the carrying out of the election law.

"Police and other officials made illegal use of their offices in elections.

"There was no unity of purpose or co-operation between the Board of Elections, Commissioner of Registration, and Superintendent of Elections.

"Floats and repeaters were given a free hand in certain parts of the County."

Rival Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

tween labor and employers even though Mr. Green appears on the same radio program to urge "revision."

In the triangular fight that is developing, the C. I. O. wants no changes in the Act at all; the Federation wants the Act reopened for change, but only for changes which strategically should benefit its own forces; the business groups want the Act revised to eliminate alleged inequalities, aimed at employers.

How would the proposed A. F. of L. amendments aid it in its fight with the C. I. O.?

Federation organizers believe they have an advantage over the C. I. O. in many instances due to the preference of employers for an older and more conservative union. Every student of recent labor history knows instances where a militant C. I. O. organization has been created in a hitherto unorganized industry, only to have employers turn to a moribund or inactive Federation local or a company union and seek to select it as the counter agency for collective bargaining.

The Labor Board has intervened against such attempts. It was on such general grounds that the Board ineffectively attempted to invalidate the contract of the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, with locals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The two Federation amendments would end the Board's discretionary power in the matter and tend to strengthen its own position against newcomers in any given field.

However, if the Board lost authority to determine whether labor should organize on a craft, industrial or plant basis, the whole bitter question would be thrown back immediately into the irreconcilable conflict between labor factions. Outside intervention would probably be necessary in many instances, and it is a question whether this would be preferable after such a clash to having the Board decide the matter in the first place.

Many conservatives have found comfort in the apparent support to revision put forward by the Federation. But in a recent strong editorial, the politically conservative Washington Post, attacks the Federation's proposed amendments as "short-sighted" first, because they do not correct "basic defects" in the Act; and second, because they might seriously weaken the Labor Board as an industrial peace-maker.

Says the paper:

"It is seldom long-range wisdom to base demands for legislative changes upon considerations of immediate advantage. Yet there is good reason to infer that the A. F. of L. is following this policy in advocating the amendments now put forward."

Rose Tournament 'Queen'

Wide World

'The Sunshine of Her Smile'

Miss Barbara Virginia Dougall, who has been selected as Queen of the fiftieth annual Tournament of Roses at Pasadena, Calif., on New Year's Day, is a sophomore at Pasadena Junior College. She is the youngest Queen in the long history of the Pasadena fete.

Intuition and Faith Called Key to Future of Research

(Continued from Page 1)

peared in opposition to others long established, all were supremely valuable. They are embodied in beliefs which seem the inevitable accompaniment of all creative thought, he said, adding:

"Thus in the daring effort of the scientist to extend knowledge as far as possible, there arises an aura of faith. It is this spontaneous faith which furnishes the most powerful incentive and is the best guide to future progress."

Mental Inspiration

In striking the keynote for the meetings to come, Dr. Birkhoff stressed the need for relating physical things that result from research to less apparent, but none the less real, mental inspirations.

Continuing to deal with thoughts instead of things, he ascribed to reason a highly important role. Any abstration, he held, is a conceptual tool of a logical or mathematical nature to serve only limited specific ends.

He explained why mathematics was closer to metaphysics than any other branch of natural science; "for example, by use of the abstraction of Euclidian geometry, and in that way alone, we understand the nature of space with a considerable degree of exactitude; and yet today scarcely any physicist would ascribe objective reality to space in itself. It has been Einstein more than anyone else who has taught the scientific world the true role of Euclidian geometry by means of his abstract theories of space-time and relativity.

Approach to Understanding

"More generally, we have come to realize that our only approach to a better understanding of the world is by means of a widening succession of abstract ideas, each explaining imperfectly some aspect of the stupendous whole."

On any research level, intuition, reason and faith play interdependent roles. Intuition spontaneously provides essential elementary concepts, he said. On this base, reason erects a rational superstructure. Finally, faith embraces those general points of view which are beyond reason, but which seem of supreme importance in giving scientific conclusions the widest possible scope.

Dean Birkhoff illustrated these three phases of knowledge as they appear on the various levels of what he called "the nature-mind spectrum." This spectrum he described as a "roughly given hierarchy of five ascending levels—mathematical, physical, biological, psychological, and social." To this distinction he added the injunction: "Why mix up the levels of knowledge unnaturally? Does it clarify our ideas of social justice to try to explain it in terms of the reactions between protons and electrons in the brain?"

Honor to Virginia

The Association meeting here today is reported the largest group of scholars and researchers yet to meet in Virginia.

The Old Dominion has rightful claim to A. A. A. S. honors, for one of her eminent early philosophers, Dr. W. B. Rogers, helped form the Association of American Geologists and Naturalists which later became the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1876 he became President of the organization which is now the largest of its kind in America, having some 1,000,000 members in 165 affiliated societies.

One of the projected items of business on the agenda will be a memorial meeting honoring Dr. Rogers, at which three papers will be given telling the importance of his work to geology and to natural science generally.

Both the American and the British Association have taken steps in recent years to merge the intellectual efforts of researchers in democratic countries into a "Parliament of Science" to direct the service of research toward socially desirable goals. Some definite action is expected in this direction during the week.

Representatives From England

Representing British natural science at Richmond is Sir Richard Gregory, retiring Editor of Nature, the internationally respected journal of science in the British Empire. To him and to the visiting members of the American Association of Science Writers, the local planning committee last night tendered a dinner.

In his pre-convention statement Sir Richard declared that "men of science can no longer stand aside from the social and political questions involved in the structure which has been built up from materials provided by them and which their discoveries may be used to destroy.

"The view that the sole function of research is the discovery and study of natural facts and principles without regard to the social implications of the knowledge gained, can no longer be maintained."

Bird Refuge Projected In Durham, N. C., Park

DURHAM, N. C.—Within the limits of this industrial city of 60,000 or more inhabitants, is a project designed to preserve natural beauty and maintain a sanctuary for birds and other wildlife which may exist here. Already, 100 birdhouses and 50 feeding stations have been erected, and the work is to be further expanded. A road is being built around the park, which contains more than 16 acres of sub-marginal land, which was given to the City of Durham.

C. R. Wood, Director of Recreation, says that between $5,000 and $10,000 would complete the park. While the number of feeding stations may not be increased beyond 50, as many as 500 birdhouses may be the ultimate goal.

Dry-Cleaning Law Of Florida Assailed

TAMPA, Fla. (AP)—Federal Judge Alexander Akerman, in a decision Dec. 19 holding Florida's dry-cleaning law unconstitutional, cited as one of his objections the fact that it offered "no reasonable basis for exempting wash women" from its provisions.

Noting further that an "emergency" was declared by the State Legislature in enacting the law, Judge Akerman commented that it would "exist until Gabriel blows his trumpet unless some future legislature awakes" to the situation.

The Act, upheld by the Florida Supreme Court, gave the State Laundry Board power to impose license fees and fix prices.

Contour Furrows Near Idaho City Halt Flood Peril

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POCATELLO, Idaho—With 1,000 miles of contour furrows cut in the steel hills around this city, making the countryside look as if it had been given a marcel wave, the United States Soil Conservation Service is nearing completion of a unique experiment in flood control.

The experiment already has proved its worth, according to Jack G. Taylor, SCS project superintendent, effectively curbing run-off water that formerly caused tens of thousands of dollars' damage for Pocatello's 18,500 residents.

Nestling in the valley of the Portneuf River, Pocatello is in a trough caused by steep slopes on the east and west. Once this range land was covered with bunchgrass, but 60,000 sheep trailing through the valley twice a year grazed it to the roots. Great gullies were worn from the hilltops to the river.

Silt Washed Into City

Melting spring snow and summer cloudbursts, running off this barren ground as it would from a tin roof, brought tons of silt and rock into the city. Paul V. Nash, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, says the city spent $30,000 to repair storm damage in the years prior to 1935. This was only a fraction of the loss incurred by private owners.

Three years ago the Soil Conservation Service staked off 15,000 acres of hillside land east and west of the city, restricted it against grazing.

Adapting an idea from the early Egyptians, SCS directors put a corps of CCC boys to work digging contour furrows. These trenches, two and a half feet wide and a foot and a half deep, were spaced closely enough to catch all the run-off water from storms of any intensity.

Digging them by hand was slow and costly work. After unsuccessful experiments with standard plows, a special "Pocatello plow" was invented which not only scooped out the furrows but placed dams at regular intervals to prevent concentration of water in low places.

Furrows' Value Proved

More than 1,000 miles of furrows now have been completed, and their value has been demonstrated on several occasions. In the early stages of the work, a heavy storm carried debris from untreated sections, but failed to damage contour-furrowed land. There has been no flood in the city since the work was well under way.

With virtually all of the furrow work completed, the Soil Conservation Service is concentrating on the long-term phase of the project—revegetating the land. Most of the furrows have been seeded with native range grasses, and planted with 50,000 shrubs and trees.

Officials are optimistic that by the time the contour furrows have been worn down by the elements, enough vegetation will have developed to hold rain water. Already the furrows show green lines, and the grass is spreading to the area between ridges.

The contour furrow system of flood control, first developed by Reed M. Bailey, formerly stationed at Pocatello and now director of the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station at Ogden, Utah, may be the solution for many flood-harassed cities, Mr. Taylor believes.

New Jersey Lists Untaxed Property

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 24—Tax-exempt property in New Jersey aggregates $1,065,837,000, according to a report to the Legislature by State Tax Commissioner J. Thayer Martin. He was directed last spring to make a survey and recommend any revision of the exemption laws deemed necessary. There are about 18,000 parcels of such property.

Except in the case of cemeteries, which, he said, have been used for profit-making, Mr. Martin told the Legislature there was not so much a need of revision as there was of more rigid enforcement of laws already on the books.

Public property represents the largest volume in the exempt class, the report listing it at $728,330,487. The other classifications and their values are: Religious, educational and charitable organizations, $262,848,824; cemeteries, $15,734,676; fire associations, $2,485,538; household goods, $20,840,690; Young Men's Christian Association and similar organizations, $9,094,889; fraternal organizations, $3,572,865.

New Variety of Wheat Evolved in Australia

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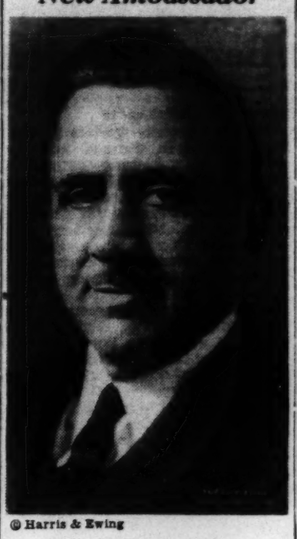
New Ambassador



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Frank P. Corrigan

who has been appointed as the first Ambassador from the United States to Venezuela. Up until the appointment of Mr. Corrigan, at present Minister to Panama, America was represented in Venezuela by a Legation. He succeeds Antonio C. Gonzales whose resignation as Minister was accepted effective Feb. 1.

American Academy Honors T. S. Mann

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 24—Dr. Thomas S. Mann, distinguished German author, has been elected an honorary corresponding member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, it was announced by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the Academy, today.

In commenting on Dr. Mann's election, Dr. Butler quoted from a letter by Van Wyck Brooks, a member of the Academy, which characterized Dr. Mann as "one of the greatest living writers."

"He is defending the basic ideas of our civilization perhaps more powerfully than any other writer," Mr. Brooks said. "Moreover, he has paid us a very great compliment in coming to live in this country."

Dr. Mann is a native of Lubeck, Germany, and formerly edited the Simplicissmus, there. He was appointed lecturer at Princeton University this year, won the Nobel Prize award for literature in 1929, and the Cardinal Newman award for 1937.

$8,000,000 Tax Yield Seen by Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Receipts from the 2 per cent city sales tax may reach $8,000,000 for 1938 when December payments are in, according to Frank J. Willard, Receiver of Taxes.

At any rate, he pointed out, the final accounting is likely to show a greater return from the tax than the $7,100,000 yield estimated by Dr. Robert C. White, City Controller. Basing his forecast on increasing returns from the levy, Mr. Willard said that if the proposal to increase the rate from 2 to 3 per cent during 1939 was enacted, the tax would yield $15,000,000.

Returns from the tax in November and October, he said, probably will reach $1,500,000. December's tax return, because of the shopping season, he estimated at $1,500,000.

Women of Virginia Lay Plans to Sell Rural Handicraft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—The beginning of a definite and permanent plan for marketing the handicraft productions of rural women in Virginia was inaugurated in Charlottesville recently under the auspices of Albemarle branch of the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association. The Albemarle branch is the first formed in the Capital Division of which Mrs. Jay Winston Johns is president. It is hoped to make this the model branch for others.

No specialized handicrafts have been developed here, but from the character of articles presented for sale it is evident that much latent talent is ready to be directed. For this reason, it is expected, other sales will be put on before a regular craft shop is opened, for it is the aim of the organization to make a permanent market for what the rural women can produce from their farms and gardens, as well as by handicrafts.

Mrs. W. E. Atkinson, president of the Albemarle branch, has undertaken the development in this county not only of producing goods for sale but of helping rural women to realize how much of what they can produce is desired by city dwellers.

Mrs. Murray Boocock, national president of the Farm and Garden Association, has recommended to the Association's branches this economic field for women's activities. One such activity is the making of attractive roadside stalls for disposing of farm produce.

The association awards scholarships for instruction in different handicrafts and courses in horticulture. Those so instructed can be of assistance to others in raising the quality and standard of goods and produce from the rural districts.

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Lima Constructs a Common Front

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 27 (AP)—In the words of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, the Republics of the Western Hemisphere now present a common front against "any threats or activities from outside forces" imperiling their peace and security or the integrity of democratic institutions.

Hull Praises Action

A plenary session of the Pan-American Conference on Dec. 24 approved the solidarity "Declaration of Lima" as conference leader after leader proclaimed its importance in the face of what Mr. Hull called a "critical world situation" when "resort to persecution, force and violence are threatening the peoples of the world with destruction and the horror of armed conflict."

Former Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas assured the session that Latin-American nations, whatever party was in power in Washington, could count on the continuity of United States policy toward Latin America, based on peaceful settlement of disputes and co-operation "for our mutual advancement and security."

Mr. Landon said: "It is my conviction that it (United States policy) will be sustained irrespective of what political party may in the future hold office."

Future Security

The Republican party leader said the Declaration of Lima would "contribute towards making the future one of security, not of tragedy."

Mr. Hull, recalling the birth of the Prince of Peace, said that "without force, his kingdom lives today after the lapse of nineteen centuries," and added: "it is a principality of peace; peace which we here hope in humble measure to help give by his grace to the continent of the Americas."

Afranio Mello Franco, head of the Brazilian delegation and last to sign the declaration before it was presented to the session, declared that "America continues united and vigilant in safeguarding her common interests, in defending her peace, and in efforts toward collaboration."

Although it was stronger than anything in the past Señor Mello Franco, before he signed the Declaration, issued a statement saying, "Brazil is sure it will be extended in the future through the continuous work of Pan-American Conferences."

As the conference neared its close, delegates predicted it would go down in history as the most important such meeting thus far in the Western Hemisphere. No other conference has approved as many projects covering as wide a range as the Lima Conference.

Future Holds Lima Verdict

(Continued from Page 1)

and more immediately acceptable projects were not presented on a wide range of practical questions affecting Inter-American relations.

A full explanation of the conference's aridity and lack of production is not fund even in the overshadowing effect of the Declaration on Continental Solidarity. In Lima, this single task consumed an inordinate amount of time. Yet before Lima, in the preparatory years—five since the last Pan-American Conference in Montevideo and two since the special Buenos Aires Peace Conference—few if any new intiatives were matured.

Lima Declaration

Even the declaration on continental solidarity, finally agreed upon as the Declaration of Lima, adds little if anything to the tangible content of already existing instruments. The Buenos Aires Convention made consultation a binding obligation; "In the event that the peace of the American Republics is menaced." This convention has been ratified by 13 American nations and signed by all of them.

It is generally agreed at Lima that the Declaration carries a step further the Buenos Aires Declaration of Principles of Inter-American Solidarity and Co-operation. Approved at the same time as the Convention for the Maintenance, Preservation, and Re-establishment of Peace, referred to above, the Buenos Aires Declaration in 1936 reflected an uneasy American awareness of growing external dangers.

Buenos Aires sought to "consecrate the principle of American solidarity in all non-continental conflicts. . . . " It provided for consultation under the Buenos Aires Convention on "every act susceptible of disturbing the peace of America."

Subversive Activities

The Lima Declaration repeats this idea in different language. It also elaborates the possible meaning of "every act susceptible of disturbing the peace of America." More pointed reference is made to subtly subversive activities, the seepage of propaganda and the thrust of modern imperialism in its streamlined penetration.

Yet Lima remains a declaration. It is not formal treaty law, but it does provide for later enactment of binding commitments. Action taken under it could have been taken by straightforward interpretation of the clear meaning of the Buenos Aires pacts. This, at least, is the view of many authorities. Chile went so far, in another connection, as publicly to oppose the practice of reaffirming in Pan-American resolutions such topics as already are included under formal treaty provisions.

Stronger action, favored by many of the delegations, foundered on Argentine opposition. Nothing resembling an American military alliance against non-American nations was tolerated. The United States, also desirous of avoiding a formal alliance, took a position designed to assure continental solidarity—even under arms—in case of need. Brazil and some of the smaller nations fought for an open warning to the world's new and expanding imperialists abroad. The Declaration of Lima, with Argentine at the other extreme, fell in the ruts of innocuous compromise.

Declaration Weakened

The apparent lack of continental unity on this point delighted Fascist observers in Lima and weakened somewhat the unquestioned force the Declaration has.

Yet, aside from the actual Declaration and the evident disagreement on details at this point, Lima reflected an unmistakable determination of all the American nations—including Argentina—to unite in mutual self-defense against any actual armed threat from abroad.

The catch is that modern aggression is not so crude as to wait for armed action. In the vast field of cultural relations and economic relations where the destiny of the Americas is being molded, Lima limited itself to worthy but toothless resolutions.

Hull Policy Approved

The Hull policy of liberalizing trade was approved; better treatment of labor and of indigenous populations was recommended; women were allowed their day under the klieg lights while men indulgently smiled; codification of law was referred for further study; and many moral principles such as opposition to racial persecution and bombing of women and children were reaffirmed.

In sum, the intangibles of Lima and its preparation for future action make it the conference of transition. Lima's complete story can be written only after Lima.

As to the details of the Solidarity Declaration, the Conference sought a median between the extremes of armed alliance and a statement of faith and readiness to consult.

Armed Alliance

The armed alliance never actually entered into official discussion. If President Roosevelt had such a thing in view, and this is debatable in terms of how far he meant to go in practical diplomacy, the United States Delegation came to Lima "with no hard and fast ideas," as its members have repeatedly stated at difficult moments in the negotiations.

Early in the exchange of views it also became evident that no other delegation here would push for an open armed alliance, for several obvious reasons: There is no immediate menace of armed attack; a formal pact would arouse anger abroad; it would stir up differences of opinion in the Americas; there was vocal opposition here, and nothing is done without unanimous consent.

Needs Are Weighed

In Lima, opinion has differed, not on whether the American nations would unite for mutual defense in face of an actual attack, but on whether there is such a menace, how soon it may take tangible form, and how to meet its more subtle advance guards.

This basic give and take of interpretations explains the watered-down and between-the-lines nature of the final statement on continental solidarity, compared with drafts that might be judged to correspond more immediately with world conditions. Yet whatever the final draft, a result of compromises, the conference has unmistakably put on record a predominant desire to keep out of the Americas the type of extreme ideology, racial persecution, and root-and-branch destroyers of democracy in theory as well as in practice.

They Took Part in an Epic of the Sea

Wide World

Rescuer and Rescued of Norwegian Freighter Smaragd

Left to right—Miss Svanhild Larsen, the Captain's daughter who sang all night to cheer crew; Capt. Bernhard Weld Larsen of the Smaragd; Captain Larsen's wife, Margit. The dogs also were saved. Inset—Capt. Clifton Smith, commander of the American freighter Schodack which rescued 18 seamen and the two women.

Girls' Songs Cheer Men on Sinking Ship

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP) — A flaxen-haired girl who sang Norse folk songs to keep up the courage of sailors huddled on the bridge of a sinking ship far out in the Atlantic was revealed as the heroine of one of the luckiest and most dangerous rescues in seafaring annals.

The girl, blue-eyed Svanhilde Larsen, is the daughter of Capt. Bernard Walde Larsen of the Norwegian Freighter Smaragd, which foundered Friday in a raging full gale and hailstorm some 500 miles southeast of New York.

Svanhilde, her mother and father and the Smaragd's crew of 17 were landed safely at New York's Battery late Dec. 24 by the American rescue ship, the Freighter Schodack.

As survivors and rescuers pieced together the full story of the sea saga, highlights of the tale were how the girl sang through a night of terror as rising waters drove the two women and eighteen men to the captain's bridge, how an officer used an ordinary flashlight to "talk" with the rescue ship and how each rescued person and a dog had to make dangerous jumps, one after another, into lifeboats tossing in 40-foot high swells.

But possibly the most amazing disclosure of all was the announcement by Captain Clifton Smith of the Schodack that if his vessel had not been far off its normal course, all aboard the Smaragd probably would have been lost. Because of the heavy weather, the Schodack's course to New York Harbor was altered, thus bringing them within four miles of the hove-to Norwegian boat and within sight of its crudely made distress flares. The Smaragd had no radio.

It was leaking badly when sighted Thursday night but Captain Smith had to postpone rescue operations until morning because of the high seas and 65-mile an hour wind. During the night Second Officer Ingwald Tindelund used a flashlight to communicate with the radio officer of the Schodak. Tindelund, who had not used the Morse code for years, said "it all came back to me when I needed it most."

"I sang all the songs I knew over and over again, until I thought I would lost my voice," said Miss Larsen. "The men's faces brightened when I sang but when I stopped they looked solemn, so I just kept on singing."

Second Officer Carl Bentsen of the Schodack said: "I'll never forget how that little girl leaned out over the sea with her arms behind her, clutching the rail, and jumped into our tossing lifeboat below her when I gave the word. The captain's wife and daughter showed more courage than I ever saw in two women before."

The Larsens' police dog Nelly made the jump alone and a sailor leaped with a three months old puppy, Mickey.

The rescue ship poured 350 barrels of fuel oil on the seas before the rescue operations were begun. Both of the lifeboats used in the operations were so badly smashed up that they were abandoned.

Declaration of Solidarity

LIMA, Dec. 27 (AP)—The following is the official English translation of the text of the Declaration of Solidarity and Defense signed by the 21 American Republics at the Pan-American Conference:

Declaration of Solidarity of America.

The Eighth International Conference of the American States,

Considering:

That the peoples of America have achieved spiritual unity through the similarity of their Republican institutions, their unshakeable will for peace, their profound sentiment of humanity and tolerance and through their absolute adherence to the principles of international law, of equal sovereignty of States and of individual liberty without religious or racial prejudices;

That on the basis of such principles and will, they seek and defend the peace of the Continent and work together in the cause of universal concord;

That respect for the personality, sovereignty and independence of each American State constitutes the essence of international order sustained by continental solidarity, which historically has found expression in declarations of various States, or in agreements which were applied, and sustained by new declarations and by treaties in force;

That the Inter-American Conference for Maintenance of Peace held in Buenos Aires approved on Dec. 21, 1936, a declaration of principles of Inter-American solidarity and co-operation and approved on Dec. 23, 1936 a protocol of nonintervention;

The Governments of the American States

Declare:

First, that they reaffirm their continental solidarity and their purpose to collaborate in the maintenance of the principles upon which solidarity is based.

Second, that, faithful to the above mentioned principles and to their absolute sovereignty, they reaffirm their decision to maintain and to defend them against all foreign intervention or activities that may threaten them.

Third, and in case the peace, security or territorial integrity of any American Republic is thus threatened by acts of any nature that may imperil them, they proclaim their common concern and their determination to make effective their solidarity, co-ordinating their respective sovereign wills by means of procedure of consultation established by conventions in force and by declarations of Inter-American Conferences, using measures which in each case circumstances may make advisable.

It is understood the Governments of the American Republics will act independently in their individual capacities, recognizing fully their juridical equality as sovereign States.

Fourth, that in order to facilitate consultations established in this and other American peace instruments, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, when deemed advisable and at the initiative of any of them, will meet in their several capitals by rotation and without protocolary character.

Each Government may, under special circumstances or for special reasons, designate a representative as a substitute for its Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Fifth, that this Declaration shall be known as the Declaration of Lima.

Berlin Sees Snub to U. S.

BERLIN, Dec. 27 (AP)—The newspaper Berliner Zeitung Am Mittag said today the Pan-American Conference was more than disappointing to the United States delegation.

"Washington went to Lima with a large program and the gentlemen from Washington are now returning more than disappointed," the paper said.

"They had believed they could return with 'A League of American Nations' with an Inter-American Court of Justice and a military alliance of Latin America and the United States. . . .

"One point was overlooked: South America has long since outgrown the children's shoes which Washington still assumes the 'sister Republics' are wearing.

"As a result, nothing but a vague declaration resulted which centered about the demonstrative emphasis upon South America's independence."

France Hails Lima Action

PARIS, Dec. 27 (AP)—The French press unanimously hailed the Pan-American Conference at Lima, Peru, today as a "victory for democracy."

La Journee Industrielle, which reflects the interests of big business and industry, called the Lima Declaration of Solidarity a "triumph of the democratic idea."

Warships of U.S. And Italy Call At Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Dec. 27 (AP)—The United States Cruiser Phoenix came here on a shakedown cruise Dec. 25 and steamed right into the midst of an excited welcome by the Italian population to two newly arrived Italian cruisers.

When the Phoenix arrived thousands of Italians were swarming over the waterfront to greet the Italian cruisers Duca Diaosta and Eugenio di Savoia, which are on a world cruise. Buenos Aires has the second largest Italian population in the New World.

The United States warship tied up alongside the new, 9,000-ton Italian ships as the bands of the latter played Fascist songs to the accompaniment of yells of "Viva Duce" and Fascist salutes. The United States and Italian commanders exchanged greetings through their aides.

The Rome-Berlin axis found expression as hawkers circulated through the crowds selling pictures of Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini together and others of Herr Hitler and King Vittorio Emmanuel of Italy.

The Fascist newspaper Il Mattino d'Italia issued an extra replying to Argentine press expressions of welcome to the Italian sailors as "Italians and not as members of a political party."

"Such idiotic reasoning causes only laughter," said Il Mattino d'Italia. "How is it possible to conceive that sailors and Fascists in Italy can be only 'Italians' abroad?"

Ten anti-Fascist organizations issued a statement calling upon the Argentine populace to treat the Italians coolly because of the Part Italy is playing in Spain.

Alcohol Pool Roundup Started in Buffalo

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP) — Federal agents and marshals began Dec. 21 a roundup of 39 residents of the Buffalo area, charged with conspiracy to violate the alchohol tax laws.

United States Attorney George L. Grobe said the arrests were on the largest scale since repeal of prohibition.

Lima Speaks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 27—Looking out on a world no longer remote but linked to the Americas by swift metal wings and the augmenting bands of imperative human relationships, speakers at the Eighth Pan American Conference crystallized opinion:

"War never should be considered a legitimate activity. For this reason, our energies should be directed toward preventing war from breaking out." Dr. Mario Antelo of Argentina in committee report on Mexican project against aerial bombardment.

"Let us hold high our hope, recognizing that the triumphs of brute force are not definitive and that when the evolution of humanity is slowed by impositions which do not square with the appropriate historic cycle, a salutary crisis is produced in the convenient moment, thanks to laws unkown, but sure." Francisco Castillo Najera, president of Mexican Delegation.

"The moment is not one for vacillations or mere reckonings, for intermediary positions or timid attitudes, but of frank definitions and valiant pronouncements. We come to define in this hour our attitude in that which has only two roads to follow: Either all of as united in a common understanding for the integral defense of the traditional ideals and the vital interests of America, engaging the solidarity of our forces for the support of continental integrity, and disposed to a joint action, harmonious and effective, or, dispersed, each one in his own tent, contemplating in isolation and from the standpoint of our material interests alone, the possibilities of cooperation which we have power to lend to the defense of America against alient meddling." Juan J. Remos, president of Cuban Delegation and Minister of State.

U. S.-German Group Changes Its Name

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—In a move announced as a definite anti-Nazi stand the Philadelphia Turngemeinde recently changed its name to the Philadelphia Turners, and elected an 18-man Board of Directors to give the anti-Nazis complete control of the board of this athletic and social organization.

Organization members, participating in a national referendum, also voted to drop the "bund" from the name of their national organization, the American Turnerbund, changing it to the American Turners.

The new name for the local group will become official Jan. 1, while the change of name of the national group, if the referendum carries, will take effect sometime in January, after all returns are made to the headquarters at Detroit.

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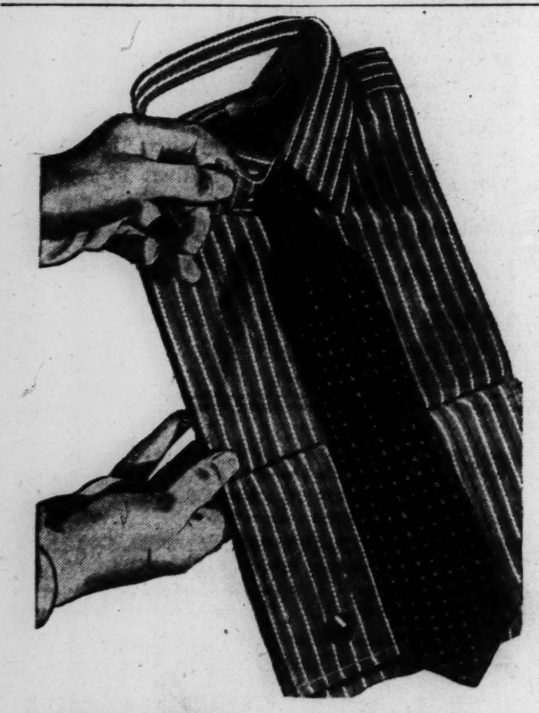

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American Youth Rallied To Defense of Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—American youth was called to the defense of democracy at the opening session of the fourth annual convention of the American Student Union here today.

The organization, which has a membership of 20,000 students throughout the country and sponsored the third university strike against war which brought out 500,000 youth, proposes to initiate a movement for the dramatic restatement in every educational institution in the United States of the tenets of democracy in terms of current social and economic conditions.

Significant Moves

The tendency of members of the group to forthright criticism has at times in the past made its policies seem in conflict with academic government. But the organization now have moved into a position of co-operation with authority, the call of this convention declaring that "the most pertinent contribution that students can make toward strengthening a hard-pressed democracy is to co-operate with faculty and administration in rendering our colleges and schools more sensitive instruments in the service of American democracy and needs."

A second significant move is presaged by discussions among the delegates to the convention. Opposition to the R. O. T. C. was one of the factors in bringing the union into being. American youth, the delegates explain, had believed that students of other countries would join them in a refusal to go to war but as young persons in this country observe the regimentation of youth abroad many members of the union have swung around to indorse a united citizens army "to be used in direct action for peace."

It is too early to tell what the outcome of this new trend will be, but it is certain that the union will support the proposal of its national secretary, Joseph P. Lash, for mobilization to protect and forward democracy. Mr. Lash made various concrete recommendations to the convention, including one for a course to be called "A Primer for Democracy," to "assess ideals of racial supremacy, exaltation of violence, racial truths and thinking with one's blood."

Contribution by Students

Students themselves must take a hand in school administration, he insisted, "helping to shape courses so that they are meaningful and pertinent to a world in which democracy must move forward if it is to survive. They must help education provide leaders for American society gifted with social vision."

The significance of student participation in educational administration, Mr. Lash pointed out, is not in the opinions which youth may express but in "the novel fact that students are concerned with the kind of education which they are receiving."

Ends Dec. 30

The convention will last through Dec. 30 with the delegates discussing not only the problems of democracy but their own activities which include work for peace, and for rights and security for youth. The various chapters encourage campus co-operatives to lower the cost of college. They organize classes for trade unions, distribute leaflets and occasionally man picket lines. They send a tour each summer to Europe, have a two-month training camp at home, and conduct educational programs on such issues as employment, housing, health, social insurance, and relief.

Greetings from Present Roosevelt and Mayor La Guardia were presented to the convention, the Mayor appearing in person and President Roosevelt sending a letter in which he said:

"It is fortunate that in increasing numbers American college students are taking seriously their part in strengthening the foundations of our American social structure. Conditions in the world about us leave no room for complacency. The virile strength of an effective democracy will be demonstrated in the United States if the educational forces, particularly those on the college level, will accept the challenge which is thrown out to the world today.

Freedom of Speech

"In this campaign to make every educational agency play its full part we must work without ceasing to maintain freedom of speech and freedom of teaching. These are the cornerstones of democracy."

Mayor La Guardia cautioned the students that information can be given, but that experience must be acquired and leadership developed. Democracy, he said, deserves their support because, although imperfect, it is the happiest form of government yet devised. Its imperfections he laid at the door of majority decisions which must be accepted by minorities.

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News in Aviation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Time was when a pilot not only was a pilot but also an engineer and navigator, and a cockpit was just about large enough for his feet. He, figuratively, at least, wore a three-sided cap with each of the three occupations marked on it which he turned to whatever duty he was performing at the moment. But the advent of transoceanic flying boats, Boeing's new Pan-American 74-passenger Clipper in particular, has turned a pilot's role into something very similar to that of the men who navigate the big ocean liners.

Those who have visited the bridge of a liner know that the helmsman stands his trick at the wheel with just the binnacle or compass in front of him to aid him in maintaining his course. While the pilot's job on the Boeing transoceanic plane is not going to be quite so simple, nevertheless it has been simplified quite a bit when compared with the present duties of pilots on board big land transport planes.

Pilots of the big Boeing boat, who sit side-by-side, will have scarcely more equipment than the pilot of a small private plane. This is because the radio, navigation, and power maintenance duties are being handled by other crew members. This division of duties has created a new position, "flight engineer," whose duties are similar to those of a marine engineer.

Flight Instruments

Each pilot has the regular flight instruments, wheel and rudder controls, the required few engine instruments and automatic pilot. To their left and right, respectively, are control stands with engine throttles, stabilization regulators, and fuel mixture controls.

In another room on the flight deck, which is approximately 15 times the volume of the Boeing 247-D twin-engined transport, the flight engineer sits in a swivel chair in front of a sizable desk. On the wall before him is a large shock-mounted instrument board carrying 26 instruments which actually serve the function of 62 indicators.

Immediately behind the first pilot is the navigator's chart desk and opposite him behind the second pilot is the radio man. In back of these is the "master's office" and, opposite him, the flight engineer. In addition to these six positions there will be a chef, a master steward, and assistants to attend to passengers.

* * *

Historical Air Exhibit

A special display of exhibits of historical interest in aviation is on view at the Hall of Aviation in the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia this month. It was opened on Dec. 17—the thirty-fifth anniversary of the flight of the Wright Brothers at Kitty Hawk, N. C. Included in the display is the thirteenth plane built by the Wrights, which is a part of the Institute's permanent collection. Still in flying condition, it is believed to be the oldest airplane in the world able to take to the air.

A bulletin issued by the Institute describes the Wright Brothers' first flight. The two brothers, it says, shivered in the biting wind on the sand dunes of Kitty Hawk, in the forenoon of Dec. 17, 1903. Five spectators stood curiously looking at a strange contraption. They slapped arms and jumped up and down to keep warm and sometimes went into a shed to warm themselves at a fire of driftwood blazing in a metal can.

The two brothers were lightly clad, considering the weather. There was a good reason for this, however, for they could not afford to weigh an ounce more than was absolutely necessary.

First Flight

At 10:30 a. m., Orville, the younger of the two, stretched himself flat on his stomach between the wings of the strange contraption, and a roaring motor sent white blades spinning behind him. At 10:35 a. m. the roaring motor grew louder and, 12 seconds later, the first flight was over. Orville Wright had risen about 10 feet in the air, and came to earth about 100 feet from the point where he left it.

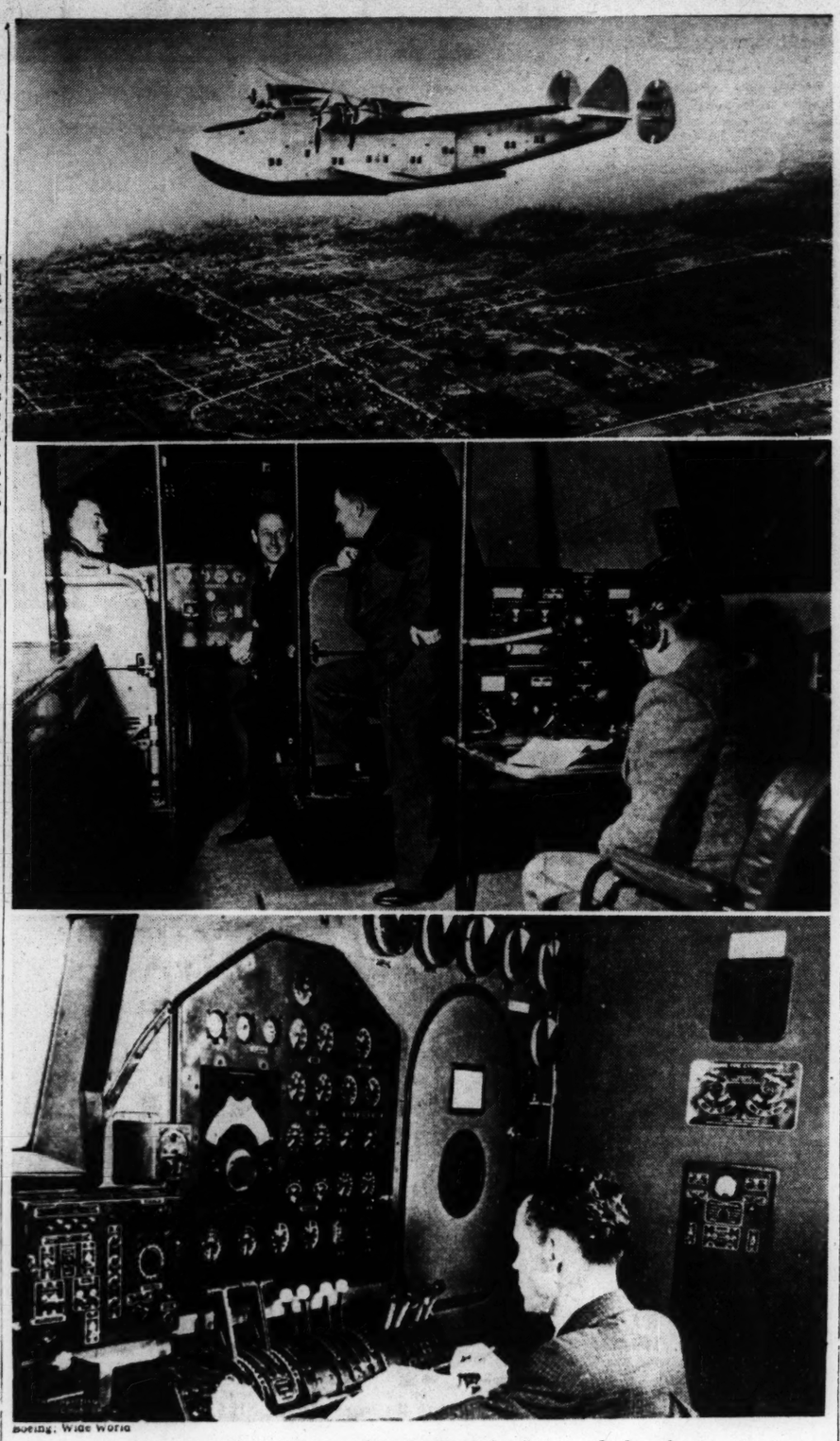
Less than an hour later his brother, Wilbur, took his place at the control of the first airplane to successfully carry man through the air by mechanical power. Then each of the brothers had another try, and the final flight, with Wilbur at the controls, lasted for one second less than one minute, and covered a distance of 852 feet.

* * *

Record British Air Mail

According to Imperial Airways, holiday air mail out of England totaled around 135 tons with an incoming load estimated at about the same tonnage. This record load was due in great part to Britain's "all-up" mail scheme in which all first-class postage mail is air borne. The "Mercury," the upper component of the Short-Mayo composite aircraft made a special trip to Egypt carrying over a ton of mail.

Among features which the "all-up" mail scheme has fostered is the development of lightweight stationery to keep within the postage rates. Already many documents are being printed on this light paper. Private correspondence stationery and holiday greeting cards also have been made available. One London store sent out a holiday price list containing many illustrations and full particulars of seasonable gifts and the whole folder with envelope was well within the half-ounce minimum rate.



Boeing; Wide World

Transoceanic Planes Reach Yacht's Size and Comfort

Upper: Boeing transoceanic 74-passenger flying boat makes test flight near Seattle, Wash., before being turned over to Pan American Airways (note that it is flying with only the two right motors running, an indication of the power safety factor).

Middle: Boeing and Pan American officials in the flight room; radio operator and his panel at right.

Lower: the "flight engineer" who watches engine and control instruments somewhat like a marine engineer in the engine room of a ship.

Close Battles in Senate Expected on Appointments

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—Cabinet shifts, made or impending, a vacancy on the Supreme Court, and important changes in New Deal personnel, throw down squarely before the new Congress, meeting one week hence, the issue of senatorial confirmation.

Confirmation of Harry L. Hopkins, already sworn in by a recess appointment as Secretary of Commerce, will be one of the first tests of New Deal strength. Re-appointment of Donald Wakefield Smith to a second term on the Labor Board which is bitterly opposed by the American Federation of Labor, will be another. The successor to Attorney General Homer S. Cummings will be a third. The Supreme Court vacancy has existed for months.

Then again Washington is still buzzing with rumors of other major cabinet shifts, and new appointments all of which, if they occur, require majority approval by the Senate. There is not a Cabinet member today in Washington, with the exception of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, whose name has not been touched in recent days by speculation as to potential changes.

Other big congressional issues are also making themselves felt in advance. The New Deal's fiscal policy received its official defence, just before Congress met, from Marriner S. Eccles, head of the Federal Reserve Board, in a week-end reply to the speech of Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia at Boston, Dec. 10. The Wagner Act struggle casts its shadow before in a nation-wide radio address by Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, who attacked the Act and demanded revision. On the national defense side, reliable reports come of a prospective big increase to be urged in Mr. Roosevelt's early messages to Congress, with particular attention to air force enlargement.

The President's Message

Mr. Roosevelt will go before a joint session of Congress personally, Jan. 4, to deliver his annual message. Congress itself holds an opening session next Tuesday, Jan. 3. A week after the general message, Mr. Roosevelt is expected to send up a special message, dealing with armament matters in greater detail.

It is learned that President Roosevelt will nominate Senator James P. Pope (D) of Idaho, who was defeated in the election, to the vacant post in TVA formerly held by Arthur Morgan. Unlike a number of Mr. Roosevelt's appointments, made or prospective, this one is expected to be confirmed easily, as the Senate extends every courtesy to former members.

The Hopkins appointment will open the way to sharp scrutiny of politics and relief, while the Smith appointment to the Labor Board is likely in the same way to precipitate the inevitable discussion of the Wagner Act. The anti-Hopkins forces are now forming a coalition to fight confirmation preliminary to the new session but in the long run Mr. Hopkins is felt likely to get a majority, considering the still overwhelming Democratic Majority and the White House prestige involved.

The Labor Board Fight

Roosevelt prestige is less directly involved in the Donald Smith appointment and this may develop into a more serious encounter. Here the A. F. of L. has taken a strong stand against Mr. Smith, and the whole issue of the Wagner Act and possible changes may be brought in. Senator Burke over the week end in his radio speech revived his campaign against the Act and the Labor Board. He made little headway with a similar campaign last year, however, and his failure at that time raised a question whether Congress, even now, wants to touch the thorny subject, or prefers to let it rest, and perhaps instead of amending the Act attain the goal through the oblique expedient of curtailing appropriations.

One of the strongest and most vocal Conservative Democratic opponents of the New Deal is Senator Josiah W. Bailey, of North Carolina. Senator Bailey is the new chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee before which Mr. Hopkins' name will come in preliminary confirmation hearings. Senator Bailey has no love for Mr. Hopkins and had a sharp set-to with him in an earlier meeting, and there is every prospect of a lively battle.

Congress will arrive a week from now with a couple of other national issues made to order for it.

Edwin O. Perin, National Commander of the American Veterans' Association, including 13,000 veterans who opposed payment of the bonus, charges here that a move for all round war pensions is now being backed by "professional patriots."

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Civil Service Leads Los Angeles Reform

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Reform of municipal administration here is being based on cleanup of Civil Service. Observers believe the recall election which put Superior Court Judge Fletcher Bowron in office as Mayor has instituted the first real trial of the City Charter of 1925 and its mayor-commission form of government.

The new Civil Service Commission has set to work on two fronts: elimination of dishonest or inefficient employees, and prevention of any dishonest or inefficient person from obtaining a City job.

Mayor Bowron was elected in September largely on a platform of pledges to eradicate graft in the Civil Service, Police, Fire, Health, and Public Works Departments. So far, he has completely changed the membership of the Civil Service and Police Commissions, and has in his hands resignations of the other 17 commissions.

The new Civil Service Commission is headed by Emory E. Olson, Dean of the School of Government of the University of Southern California.

"Less than 5 per cent of the 19,000 City employees are involved in graft charges of vice and job sale," he estimated recently after preliminary investigation, "but the extent has demoralized the entire system."

The Commission has held up all examinations in process at the time of the September change, has obtained a ruling from the elective City Attorney that the Commission can remove "incompetent" employees, and is debating whether all eligible lists compiled under the recalled Administration should be replaced.

The Commission is reorganizing the Civil Service Department itself, whose 100 employees Dean Olson describes as "doubly responsible: a fireman needs only to be a good fireman, but the Department employees not only must be qualified for their public trust but must also help to see that the fireman is a good fireman."

Most important posts to be filled now are Police Chief, City Clerk, and heads of the Pension and Civil Service Departments.

The Commission, reports Dean Olson, is making a survey of the "best features of Federal, state, and municipal Civil Service throughout the Nation. There is no single setup to which we can subscribe completely for our problem. Our charter needs no changes, but we shall change any rules within our power to get good government; indeed, 'civil service' or the Charter never has been really tried in this City."

Seeing Present Through Past

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.—A new type of college education—one that will give the student knowledge not of one aspect of life, but rather of all sides of life as it was lived in a single past age—is being initiated here.

The School of Letters is co-ordinating the medieval courses offered by various departments into an undergraduate program, and to supplement those now given in order to make possible a well-rounded study of medieval culture.

Prof. W. W. Strothmann, chairman of the Committee for Medieval Studies, declared that the study of all facets of human nature, as they appear in a cultural context very unlike our own, will provide the student with an unrivaled opportunity to look at the modern world with fresh and critical eyes.

"By scanning the axioms and prejudices of the Middle Ages," Professor Strothmann said, "the student may learn to probe the hidden assumptions of our own time. The ideal of the new medieval curriculum is to enable the student to saturate himself temporarily in the standard of values and judgments commonly accepted by a great past culture, thus freeing his mind from current clichés and presuppositions and enabling him to see the world around him from the outside rather than from the inside alone."

Success in this experiment may lead to similar advancements in other fields at Stanford, Professor Strothmann added.

Presents to Parents: Two Christmases in One

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP)—John Rohrer's 1937 Christmas presents to his parents living across town took a day-and a year, to be delivered.

Postal officials, who started an immediate investigation to determine the cause, said the package may have been stored away in "empty" extra mail sacks during the year.

The package containing ties, hose and the like, arrived just before John put in a personal appearance with a new supply of gifts.

"We thought it a little strange last year when we did not receive any gifts from John," Mrs. J. E. Rohrer said. "But we didn't say anything about it to him."

Line Moves to Spokane

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—The Agricultural Department of the Great Northern Railway, representing the entire western section of the system, has been transferred to Spokane from Seattle. The move is said to have been made because Spokane as an agricultural point is more central in the Pacific northwest wheat belt than any other city.

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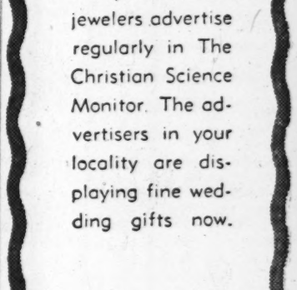

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Free Trade Out In Netherlands By Close Votes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Dec. 27—A definite break with free trade was recorded by the Netherlands Government when a bill authorizing the Government to levy protectionist duties up to 20 per cent ad valorem passed the upper House Dec. 22.

The change is the latest of a series of measures tending away from free trade. How distasteful it is to a nation which still believes in free trade is seen in the closeness of the voting in both Houses, the Senate majority being 26 to 22, and that in the Chamber 41 against 40.

Though the bill is the first purely protectionist measure to pass through Parliament, the Netherlands for some time has had fiscal duties which not long ago were raised from 8 to 12 per cent. A number of import restrictions, including quotas, also exist.

The real cause of the protectionist duties bill is that the home market cannot do without a certain measure of protection. Those industries and enterprises in which wages are the chief item of production costs are declared to be in need of more permanent protection than mere quota systems can give. Also export industries need a stronger foundation in the home market.

The German blocked mark policy in Central Europe is a further factor because it affects Netherlands agricultural production unfavorably.

Moreover the Netherlands expects to profit very little if at all under the most-favored-nation clause from the British-American commercial treaty, which, in fact, is regarded here as strengthing the bloc policy of Ottawa.

In defending the present tariff powers bill Prime Minister Hendryk Colijn declares he is an unrepentant free trader in favor of the freest possible international exchange of goods for which he has exerted himself up to the last moment without success.

Meanwhile Dr. Colijn declared he has not lost all hope of the world ultimately returning to economic sanity, although he admitted that free trade has for the time being completely collapsed.

Emile Vandervelde

BRUSSELS, Dec. 27 (AP)—Emile Vandervelde, veteran leader of the Belgian Labor Party, who passed on today, was one of the most notable and influential figures in Belgian politics. Although not conspicuous of late years to the world outside Begium, he still retained his influence in his own country, an influence which gave him the nickname of "mother-in-law of cabinets." He was conspicuous in 1918 as one of the Begian signers of the Versailles Treaty and at the outbreak of the World War in 1914 had come to the United States to put Belgium's case before President Wilson. At one time he was head of the Second International.

Born of a bourgeois family, Dr. Vandervelde joined the Socialist Party soon after his graduation from the University of Brussels.

Through his long career he served in many cabinets, acting as Minister of Justice in 1918 and as Foreign Minister in 1926. A politician, journalist, author, lecturer, and philosopher, he was known as an outstanding orator who commanded attention whenever he spoke in Parliament because he made a speech only when he had something to say.

Until January, 1937, Dr. Vandervelde was Vice Premier and Minister of Hygiene in Premier Paul van Zeeland's Cabinet but resigned because the Cabinet failed to support the Madrid-Barcelona Government against the Insurgents in the Spanish civil war.

As Minister of Justice in 1918, Dr. Vandervelde introduced a system of semi-prohibition in Belgium, restricting the sale of spirits in cafes and saloons.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Middlesex

Pinner: The Langham Cinema, Bridge Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 8.

France

Nice: La Salle du Theatre du Casino Municipal, entrance on Boulevard McMahon, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 9. In English. French translation read at 5 p. m.

Paris (auspices Churches and Society): Salle Gaveau, 45 rue La Boetie, Paris 8 ème, 8 p. m., Jan. 12. In English. French translation read at 9:30 p. m.

United States

Arizona

Phoenix: Church Auditorium, First and Roosevelt Streets, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 6.

California

Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 9.

Los Angeles (auspices Fifth, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Churches): Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 12:10 p. m., Jan. 5.

Los Angeles (Twenty-seventh Church): Hollyway Theater, 1624 Sunset Boulevard, 11:30 a. m., Jan. 7.

Martinez: Grammar School Auditorium, Alhambra Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 6.

Morgan Hill: Grammar School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 6.

San Francisco (Tenth Church): Dreamland Auditorium, Post and Steiner Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 5.

Massachusetts

Boston (The Mother Church): Church Edifice, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, 7:45 p. m., Jan. 5.

New Jersey

Merchantville: Park Theater, Park and Maple Avenues, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 1.

Rutherford: Rutherford High School, Elliott Place and Mortimer Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 7.

New York

Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Auditorium, Sixty-seventh Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, 8 p. m., Jan. 2. Radiocast Station WMCA, 570 kilocycles.

Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, 241 East Twenty-first Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 3.

New York (Ninth Church): American Woman's Club House, 261 West Fifty-seventh Street, 12 m., Jan. 5.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma City (First Church): Shrine Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 2.

Tulsa (First Church): Convention Hall, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 6.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, 4012 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 4.

Texas

El Paso: Scottish Rite Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 8.

'Weather Man'

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Expert Meteorologist

Commander Francis W. Reichelderfer, U. S. N., has been assigned to the Department of the Interior as Weather Bureau Chief.

Chinese Grateful For Help From Christian Church

CHUNGKING, China, Dec. 7 (AP)—Dr. H. H. Kung, President of the Executive Yuan, and Mme. Kung acknowledged appreciation of the work of the Christian Church in China in a Christmas message to "The Annual of Christian Literature and Art" in Minneapolis.

The message said in part:

"To us in China the spirit of the season brings renewed appreciation of what the Christian movement has done for modern progress in our country.

"The services rendered by the Christian Church in China in the fields of education, science, medicine, and philanthropy are gratefully acknowledged and welcomed by our people. . . ."

"Today the world is torn asunder because nations that otherwise could live as peaceful neighbors still are dominated by greed, jealousy, hatred and suspicion.

"In the face of these disintegrating and destructive forces, Christian believers all over the world have an important duty to fulfill—both a task and a challenge. . . .

"Until mankind has learned to trust its destiny to the guiding hand of the creator and follow Christ's teaching of 'love thy neighbor' there can be no lasting peace and happiness among nations."

Bombing Protests Repeated to Japan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—The State Department said yesterday that Ambassador Joseph C. Grew's newest protest to Japan against bombings of American property in China covered the numerous bombings of recent months which the Japanese Government previously had promised to investigate.

No satisfactory reply had been received to the earlier separate protests, officials said. Mr. Grew, therefore, called the matter to the attention of the Japanese Government with renewed requests for cessations of such attacks.

TOKYO, Dec. 27 (AP)—Emperor Hirohito opened the Seventy-fourth Japanese Diet yesterday and in an imperial rescript commanded Parliament to approve the 1939 budget, the largest in Japanese history, with special military expense estimates, "by taking into consideration the gravity of the present situation."

The Emperor wore a plain military uniform. He set a precedent by being attended only by an informal escort, instead of the usual Imperial Guards, thus setting an example of plainness and frugality decreed as a wartime necessity.

Weather Bureau Course at School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—There are several boys at Montreal High School training for the position of weather man. A new department has been opened where regular daily barometer and thermometer readings are made, classroom charts are kept, and a master chart in the laboratory is marked every 24 hours.

As a part of the geography course, this group is establishing its own weather bureau and studies maximum and minimum temperatures, wind direction and velocity, hydrometer readings, and calculates the relative humidity daily. Rainfall and barometric pressures are taken into account. Accurate charts are kept and compared with the general weather reports released by the authorities.

Karel Capek

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Dec. 27 (AP)—Karel Capek, the Czechoslovak author and journalist, who passed on Dec. 25, achieved world-wide fame with the production of his grotesque drama "R. U. R.," depicting the rebellion of the mechanical "robots."

His plays and articles tended to advanced philosophical and sociological subjects. Following "R. U. R." came the "Insect Play," a satirical presentation of the human comedy, written in collaboration with his brother Joseph, and produced in New York as "The World We Live In."

A close friend of President Masaryk, he was first associated with the National Art Theater of Prague and the ambitious productions he put on at this theater as art director attracted notice throughout Europe. More recently he established his own playhouse, the Vinohradsky Art Theater, where he produced Shakespeare, Molière, Ibsen, Goethe, and many young Czech authors.

French Socialists In Favor of Close U.S.-British Ties

PARIS, Dec. 27 (AP)—Former Socialist Premier, Léon Blum, endeavoring to keep control of his party at its annual convention, yesterday obtained approval for a policy of cooperation among France, the United States, and Great Britain that might stem th e advance of Fascism.

He obtained a vote of 4,322 compared with 2,837 for the policy of an insurgent group led by the veteran party secretary, Paul Faure, who opposed tri-power friendship on the grounds that it might lead to "ideological war."

M. Blum declared that union of the three great democracies would mean a world front strong enough to support peace. He urged that France seek to effect close ties between the United States and Soviet Russia to oppose the totalitarian states.

M. Blum plans a trip to the United States early in the new year.

Immediately after the convention began to discuss interior politics, M. Blum withdrew a proposal that the party co-operate with the Communists and thereby left a plan of M. Faure for an independent Socialist program certain of adoption.

Adoption of M. Faure's policy meant recognition of the fact that the French Peoples Front of Leftist Parties was abandoned. It had been wrecked by departure of Premier Daladier's Radical Socialists.

Dog Likes Job As Stableboy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—The job of "stableboy" is a very important one around the Louis Frankini headquarters in West Sacramento where some of California's outstanding stock horses are stabled.

At least it's very important to Smokey, black Cocker spaniel dog, who holds the position.

Smokey is owned by Pat Hoy, veteran horseman in charge of the Frankini stables. He has raised Smokey from puppyhood and the dog can lead horses to the watering trough and holds tight to the halter rope when they are being shod.

He has many equestrian tricks. He does a sitting-up act on a horse's back, he can do a neat job of riding, too, clinging to a mane with his teeth and with his legs clamped across the horse's shoulders.

Smokey has a fancy trapeze act which he does on the upraised hind leg of either of his favorites, White Fox or Rex.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, Jan. 1, 15, Feb 5, 19, March 5, 19; also short-wave station W1XAL, 10:15 a. m., on 16.13mc.; 7 p. m., on 6.04mc., Jan. 1, Feb. 5; March 5.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Jan. 1; Feb. 5, March 5.

New York

Brooklyn—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., on Jan. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, WMCA, 570kc.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.3mc., on Jan. 15; Feb. 19.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc., on Jan. 1; Feb. 5; March 5.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc., on Jan. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; Feb. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc., on Jan. 1, 15; Feb. 5, 19; March 5, 19.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Jan. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; Feb. 5, 12, 19, 26.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Jan. 1; Feb. 5; March 5.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1130kc, on Jan. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; Feb. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Canada

New Brunswick

Saint John—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CHSJ, 1120kc, on Feb 26.

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07 mc, on Jan. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; Feb. 5, 12, 19, 26.

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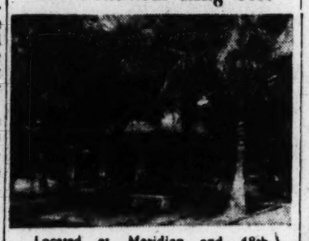

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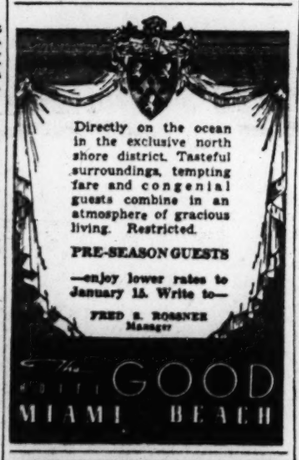

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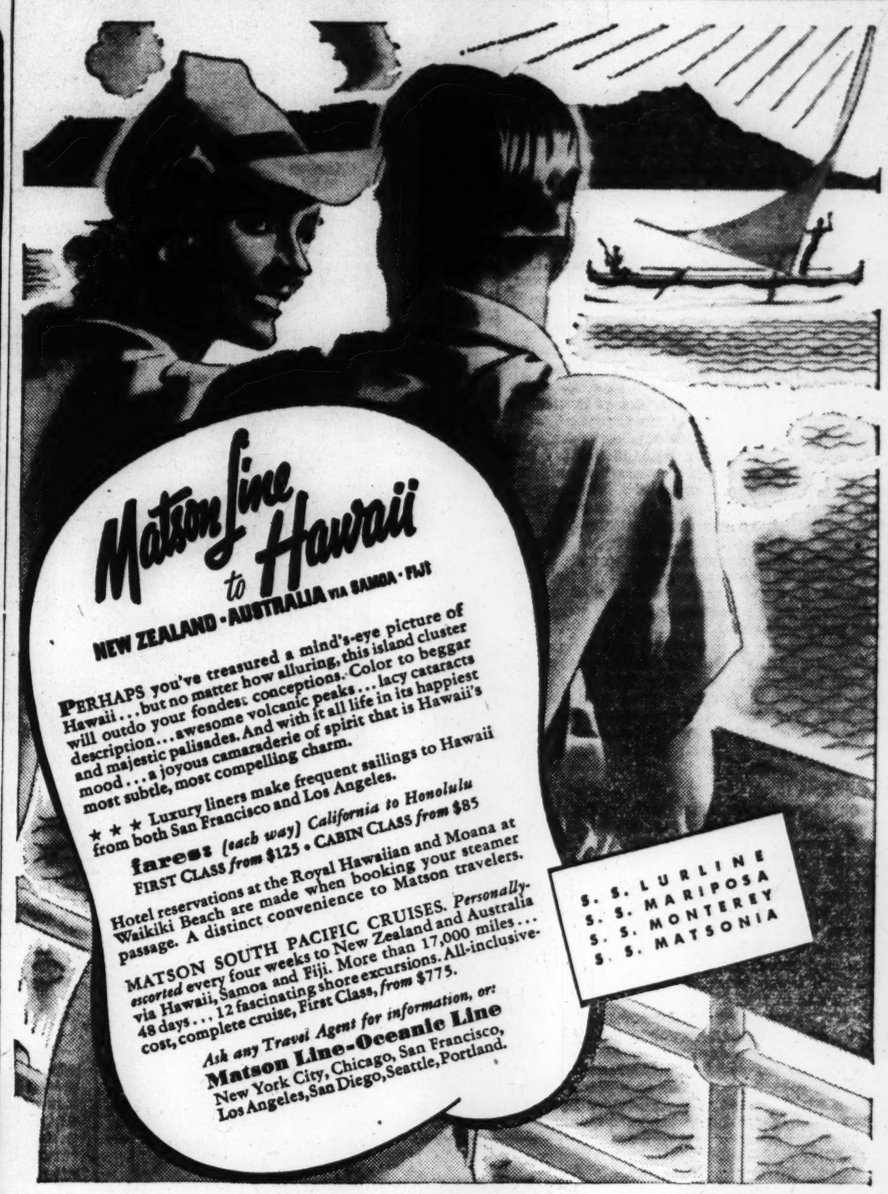
Travel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The Home Forum

Symphony in Yellow

THE color organ being a fairly new invention, its audience is restricted. But out-of-doors all over the world, especially in the fall, there are constantly unfolding glorious compositions of line and color. Who has not enjoyed a "Harvest Symphony," played in dull or flamboyant colors?

So at Wakura, in Western Japan, we were eager to meet again the familiar harmonies of golden fields and stacks of grain, to see what variations this new locality would offer us.

* * *

AS WE WALKED out into the fields behind the village, we came upon the first theme, the ripened grain, this time rice, as one would expect in the Orient. The fields were small, bounded by sharp lines of bean plants in green or brown, each field at a little different level than the others. The orchestration was not so uniform as in a great stretch of wheat, for instance. Here each field struck a chord a little different from that of its neighbor, ranging from yellow-green to orange. This was partly because of distance, partly because three varieties of rice are planted: early, middle, and late ripening. The earliest had already been cut, the second was a brilliant yellow-green, the third could only be visualized as a pointillist would paint it: a stippled effect made with yellow, green, and strokes of vermilion for the drooping heads of grain. In the cut fields, the earth newly bared to the sun yielded a velvety carpet of brilliant green, striped by dark new shoots from the stumps of the old plants.

The second theme, however, was a complete surprise and produced the most delicious harmony I have ever seen in a landscape. It is not common in Japan—I have seen it only here at Wakura. Sharply above the rice rose clay cliffs, colored as though painted by hand a definite and exquisite yellow, veined with streaks of violet.

* * *

ANY DEVELOPMENT MUST surely be duller than these two fine themes, we thought; but we did not know the resources of Wakura. The first theme was lowered in key as the rice was hung up to dry. All over Japan in the fall there appear the susuki, rows of stout poles ten feet high with ropes of twisted straw strung between them. Over these ropes are hung the bundles of grain with heads down, thatched closely together row above row. These form walls of tawny ochre, rising above the yellow fields still uncut.

Now, as we proceeded on our walk through fields and around the yellow cliffs, the second theme yielded a development as lovely and unexpected as its first appearance. It was starting to rain as we came on a pair of tracks down which rolled small cars guided by workmen. We followed the tracks up to a clay mine, its entrance high and narrow and still yellow. The miners had cut out the clay in slabs, leaving on the vertical walls a geometric pattern of planes. These walls curved around a deep cleft and opened upon the mine itself. To say that here the clay was gray is to suggest anti-climax. But the grayness seemed translucent, the whole place lit by a luminous glow which was utterly unearthly. In it moved black figures, ostensibly digging and loading blocks of clay. But I shall remember them as gnomes in the hollow of a glass hill, as elves tinkering with the rain machinery of a gray cloud on a warm afternoon.

* * *

OUR WALK WAS almost ended. But, as we approached the village, a final climax appeared to combine the two themes. Here was a farmer's house. The roof was rice straw, still warm brown underneath the eaves, but weather-blackened on top. The walls were plastered with clay, taken from the yellowest of the hills, and keeping its natural color. Even the plaster was mixed with bits of chopped straw which added strength and gave the walls a beautiful texture.

A quiet recapitulation brought again the green-gold rice and the delicate yellow hills. Then the colors died away as we reached the streets and houses of the little town.

Color organs may be exciting, but for sheer loveliness I choose "Harvest Symphony" as we walked through it at Wakura, in Western Japan.

H. H. M.

By Courtesy of the Federal Art Project of Massachusetts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"GRAY DAY": *A Painting by John M. Buckley*

TIMBER houses with gabled roofs, moored boats and snow can combine very effectively in a New England landscape. Mr. Buckley has painted this popular subject, aiming to give it forcefulness through clearly indicated design. He has put the pigment upon the canvas in large full strokes. Through simplified forms and decisive contours he has constructed a good, strong pattern and incidentally imparted the peculiar, climatic quality of a gray day.

Joy

SO MUCH in this quiet room is dear to me,
Gathered out of a world's complexity:
The books we chose, the colors in rug and wall,
The bittersweet we gathered in the fall.
Looking up from a well-loved page I mark
All these; I think of the wide and fertile dark
Beyond our walls—the cities, hills and fields—
Oh, lovely, inexhaustible earth, that yields
Even to my clumsy touch and sight
This subtle, chosen pattern of delight!

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING

"Have faith in God"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY today are seeking a way out of the material limitation and distress that seem to be holding the world in bondage. As effective to this end now as when they were uttered are Jesus' words to his disciples (Mark 11:22), "Have faith in God." But the nature of God is not universally understood. In fact, there are those to whom the name God stands for something supernatural, insubstantial, or unreal. Since one cannot be expected to trust or depend upon what he does not understand or what he regards as mythical, one who looks for the fulfillment of Jesus' promises regarding faith will find that his first necessity is to gain a true concept of God.

One great obstacle in the search for such an understanding is superstition, the result of ignorance or false education. As defined in part by a dictionary, "superstition" is "fear of that which is unknown." When men begin to understand God as good, superstition disappears. In answer to the question as to what is the highest concept of God, it may be replied that Truth, Life, and Love can be so considered. No superstition attaches to these, for is not Truth, reality, that which actually is? Is not Love all-inclusive good? Does not Life reveal itself through consciousness or awareness, activity? There can be no fear of that which is unknown, when God is seen as Truth, Love, Life.

When Mary Baker Eddy discovered that Christianity, as taught by Christ Jesus, is Science, governed by spiritual law and capable of proof, she opened the door of escape from the prison house of matter. She was not content to have discovered a way of escape for herself, but longed to free all mankind. Devoting her life to this purpose, she founded the Christian Science organization. Her definition of God, on page 465 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," is, "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love." A careful study of this definition constitutes an important step toward intelligent, enlightened faith and spiritual understanding. One who has gained this spiritual concept of God—and it is within the reach of all who seek it with sincerity—will begin to perceive the significance of the Scriptural statement (Genesis 1:27), "God created man in his own image." He will see that God is not a God afar off, but is the very source of his own true selfhood; that man, the likeness of God, must in very truth be spiritual and perfect.

Christ Jesus brought the message of man's perfection to a materially darkened world. Mrs. Eddy's discovery that his teachings demonstrated the Science of being wakens a desire to study more closely and intelligently his words and works. Illumined by spiritual understanding, gained through the study of Christian Science, his words take on new meaning, are seen as statements of spiritual law; and his deeds bear witness to the omnipotence and omnipresence of this law. He expected his disciples to prove what he had taught them, and he made strong demands upon their faith. The Bible records that, having stilled a storm whose violence had caused great fear among them, he asked (Luke 8:25), "Where is your faith?" Did not this question imply that enlightened faith, or spiritual understanding, would have enabled the disciples themselves to quiet the tempest? And does it not further imply that we too, through spiritualized thinking, may prove our dominion over all discordant conditions?

One who is beset by doubts may take courage from the fact that the understanding of God engenders faith in Him. As expressed by Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 286), "The understanding of Truth gives full faith in Truth." A motorist accepts without question the roadside directions to his destination. He may not know through what valleys or over what mountains the way lies, but he does understand the laws and rules that motivate the placing of directions, and so has faith that he is being guided to his journey's end. Without this understanding, he might well hesitate to obey, even though his arrival at the desired point is conditional upon active obedience to directions. To be sure, this illustration has to do with human modes, but it points to the fact that understanding and consequent faith in God must be followed by obedience to Him, if we would perceive the kingdom of heaven, which Jesus said (Luke 17:21) "is within you."

This spiritualized consciousness brings peace and joy and power. It leads away from all discordant conditions toward health, worth-while achievement, peace in human relationships, and the joy that comes of worshiping the one true God and loving another as oneself. Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 267), "The predisposing and exciting cause of all defeat and victory under the sun, rests on this scientific basis: that action, in obedience to God, spiritualizes man's motives and methods, and crowns them with success." And as though in answer to the query, "How can I be obedient to God?" she states (Science and Health, Pref., p. vii), "The only guarantee of obedience is a right apprehension of Him whom to know aright is Life eternal." "Have faith in God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Social Discipline for the Stranger

WHEN I was a young man, in a vacation after graduating at Harvard, I took a walking trip in the country about my mother's birthplace, approaching it through the southwestern Irish mountains, by way of Bantry Bay and Killarney. I found some of my mother's relatives. One of them told me that a connection of my mother's, Aunt Joan, was still alive; she was ninety-six years old, she lived at his house, he was her nephew, and if I liked he would take me to see her. We found her standing before a peat fire, in her hand a long staff; she was erect and vigorous, her face fine-lined with age but ruddy as a winter apple, her blue eyes piercing and shrewd. The nephew explained to her—with the gusto of detail about family connections which the Irish cherish—just who I was: So-and-so had married So-and-so, they had had a son, the son had had a daughter, the daughter had gone to America, and I was the daughter's son. As the old lady took it in, her sharp eyes ranged up and down my American clothes from shoes to hat and she noted my perhaps conspicuously American manner. After she had heard the nephew's recitation of my genealogy and identity she nodded vigorously toward me. "I have ye now," she said. "Ye're one of the Haleys." Then, with abrupt and disapproving force, "There was a bad streak in thim Haleys." That I had no Haley connection, and that the Haleys were, so far as I knew, universally respectable, did not lessen her satisfaction in having subjected me to a familiar Irish social discipline; she had "taken down" a young upstart from America.—From "The Education of an American," by MARK SULLIVAN. Copyright, 1938, by Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc.)

Excursion

THIS is a morning when the leaves are blown
Under the wind in memory of summer,
This is a morning one should walk alone
Into the woods, the shy and only comer
To break the silence that the snow has given
Unto the brook, the trees, the quiet hill,
This is a morning when the woods are even
More beautiful than ever, being still.

Save for a leaf or two blown straight before you,
Leading you onward to a world of snow,
And every little bush would seem to lure you
First to the height, then to the field below,
In search of spring upon so clear a morn,
In search of summer, that is never gone.

HAROLD VINAL

Specially Concerned With Bread

THERE is a little shop standing at the corner of a London street, which is kept by two round-faced ladies who sell bread. They sell cakes, as well—simple cakes without any frills and flourishes—and little glass jars of homemade jam, with the name of the contents carefully written in slanting characters on the parchment covers, together with the date on which the jars were filled. But they are specially concerned with bread.

If you happen to visit the place too early in the morning, you are told that "the bread isn't up yet." And, if you say that it doesn't matter, that you can easily wait, you will not fail to see it appear in due course, heaped up on a tray that is cleverly balanced on the head of a short, breathless man who wears a long apron white as flour. From which you conclude that the bakery is situated somewhere beneath the plain wooden boards on which you stand.

It would indeed be marvelous to visit the bakery, to creep down the steep staircase in the wall and find yourself in the heart of the mystery. The short man himself is a mystery. Always silent, perhaps on account of the steep stairs, but more likely because of an inborn desire to safeguard his secrets, he arrives, sets the tray down on the counter, waits while the round-faced ladies remove the loaves, picks the tray up again with his white hands, and disappears.

* * *

"AND WHICH LOAF would you like?"

One round-faced lady hovers over the shining crusts, while the other begins to arrange them in the bow-shaped window. How little they realize the seriousness of the decision!

"All of them," you want to say. But that, of course, would be ridiculous. So you choose a flat sandwich loaf, with glossy top and crisp yellow ends, and watch it being covered up in a hopelessly inadequate piece of paper which is given a twist at the corners in an effort to turn it into a bag.

Those twists, as you know well, never last. At the first breath of wind, they come undone. At the second, the soft paper floats airily away, leaving the crisp end protruding shamelessly in front. And there you are, carrying home your bread for all the world to see. And the curious thing is that you enjoy it.

Oh yes, you do! You may say to yourself that the best people have their bread delivered at their doors; that none of your friends would be seen carrying home a loaf that has no hope of concealing its identity, but you enjoy it all the same. Not because you like being common, or rejoice in shocking people, or anything like that; but because of something altogether different that is hard to define.

* * *

MAYBE IT IS connected with an age-old instinct which is as strong today as it was at the beginning of time. A loaf of bread, a loaf of bread! Something to do with wheat fields in forgotten valleys; with women sitting on the ground and the sound of circular stones grinding together; with primitive fires glowing red in the warm earth, and a satisfying scent rising with the smoke. It may be so. Or perhaps it is just a desire for simple, clean things; a liking for round-faced ladies, and a love of dawdling in little corner shops.

D. A. L.

„Habt Glauben an Gott"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

VIELE suchen heute einen Weg aus der materiellen Begrenzung und Not heraus, die die Welt in Knechtschaft zu halten scheinen. Zu diesem Zweck sind Jesu Worte heute so wirksam wie einst, als er zu seinen Jüngern sagte (Mark. 11, 22): „Habt Glauben an Gott". Aber das Wesen Gottes wird nicht allgemein verstanden, ja, es gibt Leute, denen der Name Gott etwas Übernatürliches, Wesenloses oder Unwirkliches bedeutet. Da nicht erwartet werden kann, daß einer auf etwas vertraut oder sich auf etwas verläßt, was er nicht versteht, oder was ihm sagenhaft erscheint, so wird jeder, der erwartet, daß Jesu Verheißungen betreffs des Glaubens in Erfüllung gehen, finden, daß er zuerst einen wahren Begriff von Gott erlangen muß.

Ein großes Hindernis des Erlangens eines solchen Verständnisses ist Aberglauben, die Folge von Unwissenheit oder falscher Erziehung. In einem Wörterbuch ist „Aberglauben" erklärt als „Furcht vor dem Unbekannten". Wenn die Menschen Gott als das Gute zu verstehen beginnen, verschwindet der Aberglaube. Auf die Frage, was der höchste Begriff von Gott sei, kann geantwortet werden, daß es die Wahrheit, das Leben und die Liebe ist. Diesen haftet kein Aberglaube an. Denn ist die Wahrheit, Wirklichkeit, nicht das, was tatsächlich ist? Ist die Liebe nicht das allumfassende Gute? Enthüllt sich das Leben nicht durch Bewußtsein oder Gewahrwerden, durch Tätigkeit? Es kann keine Furcht vor dem Unbekannten geben, wenn Gott als die Wahrheit, die Liebe, das Leben erkannt wird.

Als Mary Baker Eddy entdeckte, daß das Christentum, wie Christus Jesus es lehrte, Wissenschaft ist, die durch geistiges Gesetz wirkt und bewiesen werden kann, öffnete sie die Tür des Entrinnens aus dem Gefängnis der Materie. Sie war nicht damit zufrieden, für sich einen Weg des Entrinnens entdeckt zu haben, sondern sehnte sich, die ganze Menschheit zu befreien. Ihr Leben diesem Zwecke widmend, gründete sie die christlich-wissenschaftliche Bewegung. Auf Seite 465 im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" definiert sie den Begriff Gott wie folgt: „Gott ist unkörperliches, göttliches, allerhabenes, unendliches Gemüt, Geist, Seele, Prinzip, Leben, Wahrheit und Liebe". Sorgfältiges Erwägen dieser Begriffsbestimmung ist ein wichtiger Schritt zu verständnisvollem, aufgeklärtem Glauben und geistigem Verständnis. Wer diesen geistigen Begriff von Gott erlangt hat—und jeder, der aufrichtig danach trachtet, kann ihn erlangen—beginnt die Bedeutung der biblischen Erklärung wahrzunehmen (1. Mose 1, 27): „Gott schuf den Menschen ihm zum Bilde". Er sieht, daß Gott nicht ein Gott in weiter Ferne ist, sondern daß Er der Ursprung seines eigenen wahren Selbst ist; daß der Mensch, das Ebenbild Gottes, in Wahrheit geistig und vollkommen sein muß.

Christus Jesus brachte einer Welt in materieller Finsternis die Botschaft der Vollkommenheit des Menschen. Mrs. Eddys Entdeckung, daß seine Lehren die Wissenschaft des Seins bewiesen, weckt das Verlangen, mit seinen Worten und Werken genauer und intelligenter vertraut zu werden. Im Lichte des durch die Christliche Wissenschaft erlangten geistigen Verständnisses gewinnen seine Worte eine neue Bedeutung, erweisen sich als Erklärungen des geistigen Gesetzes; und seine Taten zeugen für die Allmacht und Allgegenwart dieses Gesetzes. Er erwartete, daß seine Jünger bewiesen, was er sie gelehrt hatte, und er stellte große Anforderungen an ihren Glauben. In der Bibel lesen wir, daß er sie nach der Stillung eines Sturms, dessen Heftigkeit sie mit großer Furcht erfüllt hatte, fragte (Luk. 8, 25): „Wo ist euer Glaube"? Ließ diese Frage nicht erkennen, daß die Jünger hätten mit erleuchtetem Glauben oder geistigem Verständnis den Sturm selber stillen können? Und läßt die Frage nicht ferner erkennen, daß auch wir unsere Herrschaft über alle unharmonischen Zustände durch vergeistigtes Denken beweisen können?

Wer von Zweifeln bedrängt wird, kann Mut aus der Tatsache schöpfen, daß das Verständnis Gottes Glauben an Ihn weckt. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 286): „Das Verständnis der Wahrheit verleiht volles Vertrauen zur Wahrheit". Ein Automobilfahrer folgt ohne Bedenken den an den Straßenseiten angebrachten Wegweisern zu seinem Ziel. Er weiß vielleicht nicht, durch welche Täler oder über welche Berge der Weg führt; aber er versteht die Gesetze und Regeln, nach denen die Wegweiser angebracht sind. Daher hat er Vertrauen, daß er an sein Reiseziel gelangt. Ohne dieses Verständnis könnte er sehr wohl versucht sein, den Wegweisern nicht zu folgen, obgleich sein Erreichen des gewünschten Punktes von ihrer genauen Beachtung abhängt. Bei dieser Veranschaulichung handelt es sich zwar um menschliche Bräuche; aber sie weist auf die Tatsache hin, daß dem Verständnis und dem daraus folgenden Glauben an Gott Gehorsam gegen Gott folgen muß, wenn wir das Himmelreich gewahr werden wollen, von dem Jesus sagte (Luk. 17, 21), es „ist inwendig in euch".

Dieses vergeistigte Bewußtsein bringt Frieden und Freude und Kraft. Es befreit von allen unharmonischen Zuständen und führt zu Gesundheit, zu ersprießlichem Vollbringen, zu Frieden in menschlichen Beziehungen und zu der Freude, die von der Anbetung des einen wahren Gottes und von selbstloser Nächstenliebe kommt. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 267): „Die vorbereitende und erregende Ursache aller Niederlage und alles Sieges unter der Sonne beruht auf der wissenschaftlichen Grundlage, daß Handeln im Gehorsam gegen Gott des Menschen Beweggründe und Verfahren vergeistigt und mit Erfolg krönt". Und gleichsam als Antwort auf die Frage: „Wie kann ich Gott gehorsam sein?" erklärt sie (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, Vorw. S. vii): „Die einzige Gewähr für Gehorsam ist das richtige Erfassen von Ihm, den recht zu kennen ewiges Leben ist". „Habt Glauben an Gott".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Adventures Under Sail

THE following day we spent at sea on our way to Nightingale. Here I found my ideal island. I cannot attempt to describe it with any degree of truth. An inimitable arrangement of rocks, caves, islets, and narrow pieces of water and of land, it is surrounded by a protecting belt of kelp, making the sheltered waters as smooth as glass. There is a delightful fairy grotto, hung with festoons of moss, ferns, and creepers; the rocks are of the most varied colours, warmly tinted, as if fresh from the artist's brush. . . . I shall always preserve a place in my memory for that rugged little island, the tranquil sea caressing its rocky shores with its fairy caves and promontories, its wealth of colour, its birds and ever-cawing penguins. . . .

So we sailed from Nightingale, like a beautiful cameo set in a frame of sea and sky. We left it to its feathered tribes, to the musical lapping of the ocean swell against its rocky walls, and to its silent contemplation of its own beauty. We parted from these hospitable islands for a wilderness of sea, with a storm centre of an island called Gough—an island of rocks, seals, and guano, and shunned as dangerous by all passing ships. We were going to make it our home for a month or more, and to live, like Alexander Selkirk, on what we could find there, as it would be madness to touch our present meagre stores which were to be reserved for our voyage of 1,500 miles to the Cape. Here we were, with our frail little craft and well-worn gear, full of hope and prepared to face all the difficulties and perils of the "Roaring Forties." . . .

The distance to the Cape was slowly reduced, and so were our provisions, and the endless round of rice, duff and unleavened close bread was soon to come to an end.

With a wild "Hurrah!" we saw the African coast, with the red sun setting in an absolutely cloudless sky. There was the famous Table Mountain that we had fondly pictured in our midnight watches. Gradually we crept along, and on Christmas Eve were near enough to see houses. That night the current swept us into the harbour. . . .

Yet we had lived men's lives in these months. After seeing nothing but tossing seas for months, it is something to behold a snow-clad peak bursting out of the clouds sixty miles away; to land on uninhabited islands where ferns grow in profusion, where gurgling rivers fall in silvery cascades down to the sea, where the birds circle and scream undisturbed, where the incessant turmoil and strife of civilization cannot penetrate. It was worth it all.—J. CROMPTON, in "Cruising Yarns From the 'Y. M.'," edited by Maurice Griffiths. (London: Peter Davies.)

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 17-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1938

N. E. Names Are Traced To Indians

Algonquins responsible for Massachusetts and Connecticut as well as many others.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

Smithsonian Ethnologists in the Nation's capital have been investigating the origin of place names. Among the interesting ones were Massachusetts, which in the Algonquin tongue meant at the foot of the big hill—"Masa" big, and "Wadchu" hill; and Connecticut, "Quinnitukа-ut" or "on the long tidal river." Apparently the "big hill" referred to in Massachusetts was Wachusett Mountain in Worcester County. The tidal river of course, was the Connecticut, approximately bisecting the modern state.

♦ ♦ ♦

Capt. Ernest Sweezy, skipper of the little diesel-driven, fuel-oil barge Lucy, which plies New England waters, now enjoys the same ship-to-shore telephone service which is the expensive delight of the largest trans-Atlantic liners. And it is as valuable to his concern—which keeps the home fires burning in many coast towns—as it is to millionaire pasesngers. Captain Sweezey can call any land telephone as he steers up and down the coast, and can find out just what the local demand for fuel oil is, and just what ice and wharf conditions are. The saving in time, and the better service make the cost of the radiophone service well worth while.

♦ ♦ ♦

No longer is play associated with sand lots and adolescency. Modern social legislation has taken care of that. This year in Boston, in 18 game rooms, approximately 6,500 participated in chess, checkers, table tennis, and other indoor diversions each week under the direction of paid experts employed by the Adult Recreation Project, WPA auspices. There were 107 public concerts given by choruses in which 12,782 persons participated, 28 concerts by orchestras in which there were 9,078 participants. Adults studying drama—15,633 of them—gave 193 public performances. Approximately 28,009 attended arts and crafts classes. Then there were lectures, discussion groups, etc. Altogether, about 337,291 adults have been playing in Boston under professional leadership this past year—and never a sand lot saw one of them.

♦ ♦ ♦

If Bay State cranberry growers needed further proof of the value of their co-operative marketing organization, they have it now. From last year's bumper crop they "saved for a rainy day"—which came this season. Heavy rains and late frosts brought about a 47 per cent drop in the crop this year, compared to the 1937 figure. But they were able to take up the slack with a surplus saved from last year—thanks to special refrigerating methods developed by the co-operative's own research laboratories, and to its modern canning plants. Last season the growers were content with a partial payment of $4 a barrel for berries in excess of the supply regularly marketed at about $10. Now they are receiving dividends making up the difference.

♦ ♦ ♦

Any one who had waved a newspaper in front of a horse knows how quickly the horse will shy at the bright object . . . but, then, not many people these days have waved newspapers in front of horses. And that explains why the labor unions of Massachusetts—both American Federation of Labor and Committee for Industrial Organization — will ask the Legislature next month to pass a law invalidating old city ordinances intended to protect horses from such scares. These ordinances, prohibiting the distribution of handbills on public streets, have little use in an age of motor cars, the unions declare, except to give the police the power to keep the unions from giving out literature at plant gates and at meetings on the public common.

♦ ♦ ♦

The remains of microscopic, one-celled animals recently found some 10 feet below the ocean floor and about 125 miles off the Atlantic coast, indicate to geologists that temperatures of not less than 150,000 years ago were like those of the present. This was the finding of Dr. Fred B. Phleger, Jr., of Amherst College, addressing the semicentennial meeting now being held in New York City. The statement is based on samples or "cores" taken from the ocean floor which disclose the skeletons of Foraminifera, tiny animals which live in the upper part of the ocean. Warm water types rest below the arctic assemblage representing the last great Ice Age.

♦ ♦ ♦

Crowding bricks and pavements of Charlestown cannot suppress the curiosity about nature which sends boys everywhere out on exploring trips. The Charlestown branch of the Boys' Clubs of Boston finds this year that one meeting a week is not sufficient to take care of all its members who want to get in on the nature-study activities of the Junior Explorers' Club. On its trips the group is—among other things—collecting specimens for the Junior Explorers' Museum at the club.

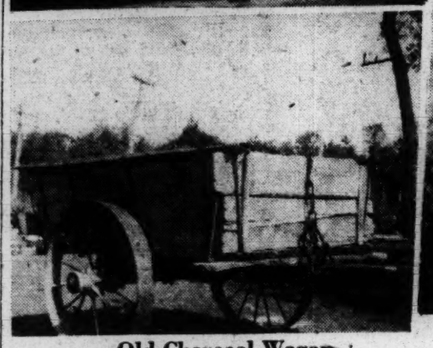
♦ ♦ ♦

Uncle Sam is providing "lifts" of gold and ivory for his Boston helpers as well as his nephews and nieces to ride in! It all came about as a result of the thorough cleaning and renovating of the Custom House at Boston, a job that has been under way for the past three months. When the painters got around to the elevators, "sample specimens" were put on the walls of one car while the authorities made their selection. Today all five elevators in the tower have gold walls and ivory ceilings.

Reminders of a Vanishing Industry

Burner at Work

Here the kiln is loaded with green wood and the burner is mixing clay and sand with which to seal the door.



Old Charcoal Wagon

This one is like those used for years in Maine, and peculiar to the trade.

Typical Charcoal Shed

The wood is piled inside in a cone with dry wood for kindling inside.

Charcoal Now One-Man Monopoly in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALFRED, Maine — The charcoal over which some of the choicest restaurant viands are broiled today, is still produced in one "charcoal arch" in York County. Three-quarters of a century ago the picturesque charcoal burning industry had a great vogue in this part of Maine and high, two-wheeled carts filled with charcoal were as common on the highways as are oil trucks today.

The countryside then was dotted with small, rough, weatherbeaten buildings—resembling tiny chapels, with their little cupolas—which housed the kilns of brick. They stood wherever the old growth of hard wood forests had been cut and the new growth had attained sufficient size to be used for charcoal. They were operated by farmers who wished to augment the income from regular farming and who did not wish to wait for the maturity of the trees. For a 25-year growth makes the wood about the right size for charcoal.

Quite a number of the little gray sheds may still be recognized in the inland townships of York County, but only one—operated by Frank M. Ross of Dayton—is still in action, it is believed. Mr. Ross inherited his charcoal arch, and his skill in operating it, from his father, who kept three such establishments going 60 years ago. One of his neighbors used to run five arches, selling his entire output to the old Preble House in Portland, where charcoal broiled steak was a specialty.

New Demand Appears

Nowadays only the most particular hotels and restaurants use charcoal for broiling, but there is a new demand for it in certain trades.

Mr. Ross's arch stands near a snug little farmhouse on a rather remote road. Visitors driving up to the little gray building with clouds of smoke pouring from its cupola, sometimes expect to find a conflagration—but instead they are apt to discover Mr. Ross placidly mixing a queer-looking dough in two big kettles set on a plank in front of the shed. If he is so engaged it is because he has just reached the point where four cords of wood have been packed into the kiln, a fire has been started, and the iron door into the arch must be set with the mortar he has just mixed, using sand and clay.

On one such visit recently he promised to exhibit the kiln as soon as he had set the door, in the meantime explaining that he was using his father's recipe for mortar, five parts of sand, just common sand, to three parts clay, mixed to the right consistency with water. The kiln, it seems, has two doors, a large one through which most of the wood is put in, and above it, this little one which is used the very last thing by the man who has packed the wood and which is the only means of egress. This necessitates its being set back into the bricks with mortar every time the kiln is filled, and the kiln, by the way, occupies all the interior of the shed except a space between it and the walls large enough for a man to walk around in.

How Charcoal Is Made

Mr. Ross skillfully applied the mortar around the little iron door, scrambled down the short ladder, set the ladder outside the shed again, and indicated with a smile that he would answer questions now. Yes, he was busy making charcoal, for he produced 200 bushels a week, one batch, and it took him a week to make a batch. It had to burn two days and two nights, remaining in the kiln three days after the smoke stopped. Then it took a day to get it out of the kiln and another day to repack. He had to hustle because he got his wood while the charcoal was making and did his peddling during that period also.

"The first thing to do when you are going to make charcoal," he said, "is to put a half cord of pine slabs into the kiln back of the firing door. Then you pack in about four cords of wood, birch and maple second growth, preferably grown in swampy land because it has more sap. You have to fill the kiln to the top of the arch, being careful to leave a space around that little door so that you can get out yourself, then bolt the big door, start the fire, make the mortar and set the little door back into the bricks. And then you can go down to the woods and chop another lot, or take the truck out and sell the coal already on hand, in the meantime, of course, sorting and grading the product according to the trade.

"There is no time to spare. Also there is no competition as there is nobody else making coal. I used to help father as far back as I can remember so I kept at it. We have everything on the place, the wood, the sand and clay, the arch, and father's old cart and high baskets. Father used to say there was nothing like using what you had."

The charcoal doesn't burn up along with the pine slabs. It can't, because the kiln is air-tight and the charcoal chars from the heat made by the burning of the pine, not from the blaze. I suppose I make and sell about 5,000 bushels a year and I guess I'm about the only man doing it in the old-fashioned way."

So, if you eat broiled lobster next summer anywhere along the York County coast you may be fairly sure that Frank Ross' charcoal helped to give it the delicious flavor that only charcoal broiling imparts.

Maine Demand for Age Aid Found to Strain Income Plan

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 27—Increase in the amount of money being asked in budget requests by various State Departments give further indication that one of the biggest problems to face the Legislature next month will be revenue.

To date the only revenue measure which seems scheduled to go before the Legislature for consideration is the Grange-sponsored income tax, proceeds of which are supposed to be used to lift the tax burden now incumbent upon real estate. If income tax revenue is used for this purpose, the imposition of the tax would hardly assist in providing the additional revenue which will be needed. Take the old-age assistance program, for example. It has reached its financial oustide with the paying of some 12,000 pensions a month, at an average of $20 each. Without more money this program cannot be increased, although there are 4,000 on the eligible waiting list and 24,000 who have made applications for assistance.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Light rain or snow early tonight, followed by clearing and much colder, with lowest temperature near 18 degrees; Wednesday fair and colder, lowest temperature Wednesday night probably near 10 degrees; fresh shifting winds, becoming westerly tonight.

Maine: Rain or snow tonight followed by fair Wednesday; much colder Wednesday and fair the coast late tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Occasional snow tonight and Wednesday; much colder.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Light rain, turning to snow flurries and much colder tonight; Wednesday fair and colder.

Connecticut: Cloudy tonight, followed by fair Wednesday; much colder.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong shifting winds becoming westerly tonight; rain tonight, turning to snow flurries on Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	28	20	Minneapolis	−8	−8
Bermuda	62	60	New Orleans	48	48
Chicago	8	8	New York	32	28
Denver	−2	−2	Norfolk	34	32
Helena	2	0	Philadelphia	48	36
Kansas City	16	10	St. Louis	14	14
Los Angeles	58	50	San Francisco	48	48
Miami	84	68	Washington	44	42

A-7:30 a. m., Dec. 27.
B-Minimum, Dec. 26.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 2:50 p. m., height, 8.8 feet.
Wednesday, 3:22 a. m., height, 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:47 p. m.

C. I. O. Case Revived

The United States Supreme Court, having denied the petition of the C. I. O. for a rehearing of the conspiracy cases which arose from the shoe strike in Auburn and Lewiston in 1937, on the ground that no proper substantial Federal question was presented, the State officials who secured convictions of nine of the United Shoe Workers of America organizers prepared, this week, for their return to Androscoggin County jail in Auburn, to serve sentences of six months.

County Attorney Frank T. Powers said their bonds would be defaulted and mittimuses issued, but announced that an agreement had been reached whereby the organizers would postpone their return to Auburn until Jan. 3 for enforcement of the sentences. What further attempts by C. I. O. legal counsel to fight the decision in the case will be made are not known, here, but it is generally believed their methods of appeal have been exhausted.

The organizers were convicted of conspiring illegally to destroy the business of an Auburn shoe factory.

R. I. Reform School Inmates Got Day Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOWARD, R. I., Dec. 27—The 75 inmates of the State Reform School were given a real Christmas treat by Superintendent Arthur Marley. He allowed them to go home for the holidays, with the only restriction they return at 7 p. m. yesterday.

Not a face was missing when the roll was taken last night. The homecomings were the results of the honor system in operation here for the past two years.

N. H. Protests To Flood Plans Are Increasing

Proposed Federal land seizures raising storm of opposition in the small towns affected.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 27—Opposition is increasing in many New Hampshire towns to the Federal flood control program, on which Army Engineers are now at work.

New protests are looked for as a result of resumption of construction activity this week after the Christmas shut-down. Although some over-optimistic citizens took the shut-down, at first, as an indication the Federal Government had partially recognized the State's stand that it will fight Federal land seizures to the highest courts, Secretary of War Woodring has made clear the shut-down was merely a holiday respite.

The Town of Warner is the latest to take steps to prevent the wiping out of homes and all its industries. Today the people of Warner will hold a mass meeting at which time the Selectmen will inform them of what the Federal construction of the Riverhill project will mean to them.

They will be told that the project will mean the end of the town's four industries and the abandonment of the Concord-Claremont Railroad line, which serves the community. The four industries that would be wiped out are the Ela Box Company, the branch factory of the American Cynamid and Chemical Corporation, the Kearsarge Lumber Company, and the Henniker Crutch Factory.

Harry Walls, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, points out that construction of the project would wipe out 25 per cent of the town's valuation, yet it would have to continue its various services. The project also would mean the end of industries having an annual payroll of $30,000—a sizeable amount to such a small community as Warner—and the closing of markets for some $35,000 in raw materials now purchased each year locally by the industries, chiefly woodworking plants and users of forest products.

The stand and plight of the Town of Warner represents only one of about a dozen such cases. All of the industries of the Town of Hopkinton, for instance, are located in West Hopkinton and Contoocook, both parts of Hopkinton. The management of at least one of Hopkinton's industries has made plans to move out of the State and there is little possibility that any of the others would be able to continue doing business in the community.

The growing sentiment in New Hampshire is for substitution of small storage reservoirs at the headwaters of the various streams and their tributaries, with the possibility that this stored up water could be put to practical use during seasons when it is needed.

Courses Advised For Prison Staffs In Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRANSTON, R. I., Dec. 27—Kingsley L. Bennett, Chief of the Division of Jails and Reformatories, in his annual report to Edward P. Reidy, Director of the State Department of Welfare, made known that the prison industries account, overcoming a $4,500 deficit in 1937, had at the end of the last fiscal year a $41,384.21 surplus, but because State laws do not specify how it shall be used, not a penny of it has been used.

Mr. Bennett believes that the law should be amended to permit hiring of educational instructors, purchase of equipment and machinery for the establishment of vocational training classes in the Men's Reformatory and State Prison, and purchase of equipment for the Prison Industries Building.

If the intent of the Prison Industries Act is to be carried out, "if idleness in our institutions is to be prevented, if steps are to be taken to educate and rehabilitate the men by teaching them trades and habits of industry, then capital should be furnished to purchase equipment and machinery for the proper functioning of a prison industries program," Mr. Bennett said.

"I do not believe," said he, "in creating large industries in our penal and correctional institutions in competition with private capital, but it does seem that we ought to be permitted to develop diversified industries which will assist in making the Rhode Island State Prison, Providence County Jail, and Men's Reformatory into a self-sufficient economic unit." He explained that one of the main objectives of the Division the past year had been to re-educate and rehabilitate the youthful as well as the hardened offenders of Rhode Island's penal and correctional institutions. Two vocational training classes have been established at the State Reformatory, one teaching of masonry, and the other, automobile mechanics.

The report recommended that other courses, particularly in weaving, should be started, so that inmates may learn weaving and loom-fixing, and at the same time earn their support by making cloth and blankets for the use of State institutions. Steps have been taken to purchase looms from a textile manufacturer.

Arrangements were made with authorities of the Extension Division of the Department of Education in Massachusetts to allow the use of the Massachusetts extension courses, Mr. Bennett revealed, saying that it was felt that correspondence courses would not only broaden the inmates' interests, but would also assist the prison personnel in maintaining order.

The report points out that for the second consecutive year automobile registrative plates have been manufactured at the prison. It recommends an officers' training school for penal personnel and suggests that standards of pay be raised and working conditions improved, so that a better type of officer may be attracted.

Pilgrim Title Held By Provincetown?

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Dec. 27 (AP)—Ancient graves were sought today in an effort to prove a local contention that the Pilgrims landed at Provincetown before sailing across Massachusetts Bay to establish their settlement at Plymouth.

Ralph S. Carpenter, who scouts the idea that Plymouth Rock first felt the tread of Pilgrim feet, said he had learned of a gravestone somewhere behind the town which bore the inscription of 1623. However, the Plymouth Colony was established three years earlier, according to historians.

Mr. Carpenter, a civic leader and son of an authority on Pilgrim history, said he was sifting records and old maps in the hope of locating five gravestones, which he said he understood were erected for five members of the Mayflower Company, including Dorothy Bradford. She was swept overboard at sea and, therefore, any marker bearing her name could serve only as a memorial.

Joseph Santos, a fisherman, however, asserted that as his home was located on what was believed the site of the old Pilgrim burial ground, he and his wife would not allow any excavation.

Long Again Sworn In As State Tax Chief

A belated gift was given Commissioner of Taxation and Corporations Henry F. Long, Budget Commissioner Carl A. Raymond, and Joseph McKenney, recently named member of the Metropolitan District Commissioon, today when oath of office was administered by Gov. Charles F. Hurley. The men had previously been confirmed in their posts by the Governor and Executive Council.

Safe Breakers Weep Copiously Over Their Work

This is the story of two thin dimes and a good cry.

It comes from police headquarters when officers were smiling today over the results of the only two safe-breaking jobs reported to them over the double holiday week end.

When thieves entered the A. M. Eaton Paper Company on Albany Street, Roxbury, and attempted to open the safe they set off a tear gas bomb and after much weeping decamped without the cash box.

At the Smith and McCance Bookstore, 5 Ashburton Street, thieves broke into a side window and prowled about the store, obtaining only two dimes from the cash drawer for their pains.

Police said it was one of the lightest week ends for such losses ever reported.

Holiday Rush Over as 'Bargain' Sales Are Opened

For the first time in three weeks you could walk down Washington Street today without having to block packages crashing in from left end, or be thrown for a five-yard loss by an elbow that hadn't learned its lesson of self-restraint in public places.

That drenched section from School Street to Avery was not completely without population today, however, and at every counter a package somewhat drenched by rain was produced for exchange. Clerks still in a mite of a whirl from one of the most prosperous holiday buying seasons the Boston stores have experienced in recent years, were going through all the motions again today of trying to find the correct size, the proper color and the agreeable price.

But, of course, gift exchangers don't pay the rent on big stores, so today were unfurled the banners of the annual drive to get people into a post-Christmas buying mood. A walk down Washington Street left one with the conclusion that the world's merchandise was on the bargain block.

There were all sorts of sales, and "SOS" sale, whatever that means, a manufacturers close-out" sale, a "stocktaking" sale, a "remarkable" sale of cloth coats, diamonds at "50 per cent off," and a semi-annual corset sale.

Only ski suits and tropical wear were not reduced.

Among the chief items displayed were evening dresses. One store proclaimed black as the modish color of the season, another displayed white, while a third insisted "holiday pink" was the shade of shades.

Perhaps indicative of the season, though, was the fact that the largest crowd of all was congregated outside Loew's Orpheum where some show about the Hardy family was playing.

This is the week that the theaters expect to have their inning. Noel Coward's new show at the Shubert, and the Plymouth's "Dear Octopus" head the list of stage plays available at the moment, while the concert stage and movies are extending themselves in their offerings.

London Prepares a Gift For New York World Fair

LONDON (AP)—The Corporation of the City of London is planning a present to the City of New York for the World's Fair in 1939.

This will take the form of a silver-gilt rosewater dish valued at about $1,250.

A competition is being organized by the Goldsmiths Company for designs suitable for the dish.

Pardon Probers Ask Police Aid Of Worcester

Authorities seek what is back of report gamblers aided release of Patriarca.

Massachusetts' tangled pardon picture continued to hold the spotlight today, as District Attorney Owen A. Hoban of Worcester County asked police of Worcester to investigate reports that gambling interests of that city, Providence and Boston had been solicited to raise a "fund" to buy the release of Raymond Patriarca.

Detective Captain John J. Kalagher of the Worcester police said today his men had been exploring District Attorney Hoban's lead but had not found evidence to substantiate the charge thus far in their probe.

While this development was causing a stir in police circles, the State House again became a focal point of interest as Gov. Charles F. Hurley met with his Executive Council to consider further pardon applications. It was expected the Governor might again submit the names of Edmund L. Dolan, J. Walter Quinn, who were denied pardons last Friday.

Up to Governor Alone

Under Council rules, no matter can be brought except through initiative of the Governor. It could not be learned whether the Governor made another effort in Dolan's and Quinn's behalf this morning, and he declined to discuss his intentions in the matter.

The Governor did say, however, that there were "eight or ten" pardons still before the Council. He added that the Council Pardons Committee, of which Councillor Frank A. Brooks, Republican of Concord, is chairman, had not yet reported on the cases.

Asked whether he would accede to Attorney General Paul A. Dever's request that he and the various District Attorneys concerned be notified of the pardons under consideration, Governor Hurley said this was a matter up to Councillor Brooks.

He added that Councillor Brooks had visited the Attorney General's office three times but had not been able to find Mr. Dever in.

Report Brooks in Power

Around the State House today it was reported that the Governor was turning the whole pardons situation over to Councillor Brooks, who has been a bitter critic of the Governor's tactics with the Council, and that Mr. Brooks would probably hold hearings on the remaining pardon petitions.

The Council pardon session was recessed early this afternoon to give Governor Hurley opportunity to hear the plea of Oscar V. Bartolini for commutation of his death sentence to one of life imprisonment.

His counsel, George H. Lourie produced a witness, Thomas Teele, of the North End, described as a former roommate of John A. Lyons, who said he had seen Lyons in New Orleans a full year after police here say he was despatched by Bartolini. Lyons was a friend of the woman whom Bartolini stands convicted of murdering. He disappeared about the time the slaying was discovered.

A petition signed by 30,000 Italian-Americans asking clemency for Bartolini was given the Governor today.

When Old Neptune's Puffs Hit 70 Down Among the Atolls

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 27 (AP)—A hurricane and a landlubber crew produced an action-packed 24 hours aboard the little brigantine Florence C. Robinson on her way to Tahiti last month—and Capt. Sterling Hayden has written a fast-moving account of it.

Essentially a note from one good sailor man to another, it was sent to Capt. Ben Pine, racing skipper of the Schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud, recent Gloucester aspirant for the International Fishermen's Trophy, aboard which the six-foot-four Captain Hayden won unanimous praise during the races as the Thebaud's navigator.

Now Captain Hayden is sailing the little brigantine down among the atolls which bewitched Stevenson, Gauguin and O'Brien.

The following, somewhat disconnected, are excerpts:

"I watched the glass go down all night and was tempted to take in same sail, but did not as I wanted to get across the Gulf Stream as soon as possible, but the next morning she started howling and we hove to under storm tri-sail. I think the wind was blowing 70 in the puffs, and you know what kind of a sea was running. I thought she would stand on end, but she turned out to be quite an able little vessel, though she got thrown down to leeward something awful. But there wasn't much to do about it and we just let her blow.

"The fore-topsail got loose and in about 10 minutes there wasn't enough left to make a deck chair. How she thundered and slatted. I thought it would take the topmast out of her. With all that sail adrift she lay right in the trough and took it green over both rails."

Then, relates Capt. Hayden, the foresail blew out of its gaskets and he and Arthur Hansen, Boston newspaper photographer, went aloft to secure it, and Capt. Hayden was blown from the yard, but saved himself by sliding down the rigging.

"A squall got her and we were both blown right off the yard like a shot out of a gun," says the young skipper. "I remember going by Art and yelling at him to hold on. Then I saw a wire ahead of me, so gaffed onto it on the way by and slid down to the deck just as fast as Angus used to shift ballast."

Captain Hayden referred to fiery Captain Angus Walters, skipper of the Canadian champion Bluenose, holder of the International Fishermen's Trophy.

"Well," says Capt Hayden, "you probably are tired if you have struggled this far, and I have to get on with the fore-topsail I'm sewing. Right now we have a spare foresail bent upside down for a topsail, but it is not so hot by the wind, so will have to make another. I intend to drop a card to some of the gang who were around during the races, but may not have time until we get to Tahiti."

And that, perhaps, gives you some idea of what Masefield was talking about when he wrote "I must go down to the sea again."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Page 11

Theaters

Shubert—
"Set to Music," starring Beatrice Lillie. A new revue by Noel Coward. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Copley—
"A Moral Entertainment," by Richard Malbaum, presented by the Federal Theater Project. 8:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Men with Wings," featuring Fred MacMurray. 2:30, 6:28, 9:30. Also "Higgins Family," 2, 4:00, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"Sues," featuring Tyrone Power, Loretta Young and Annabella. 3, 6:20, 9:40. Also "Five of a Kind," featuring the Dionne Quintuplets. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Exeter—
"Suez," starring Tyrone Power, Loretta Young and Annabella. 2, 5:10, 8:45. Also "Dark Rapture," produced by Armand Dennis. 3:40, 7:05.

Fenway and Paramount—
Bob Hope, Shirley Ross and Charles Butterworth in "Thanks for the Memory." Fenway: 2:30, 5:40, 8:50. Paramount: 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Submarine Patrol," with Richard Green, Nancy Kelly, Preston Foster and George Bancroft. Fenway: 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:15. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:30, 9:40.

Fine Arts—
"Story of the Cheat," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Keith Memorial—
"There Goes My Heart," starring Fredric March, Virginia Bruce and Patsy Kelly. 9:48 a. m., 12:52, 3:56, 7, 10:04. "Always in Trouble," with Jan Withers. 11:25 a. m., 2:29, 5:33, 8:37.

Metropolitan—
Jack Benny in "Artists and Models Abroad." 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:50, 6:45 9:45. Also "Tom Sawyer, Detective," with Donald O'Connor and Billy Cook, 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.

Normandie—
"I Was a Captive in Nazi Germany." 9:45 a. m., 12:28, 3:16, 6:04, 8:52. Also "Fight for Peace," 11:07 a. m., 1:55, 4:33, 7:31, 10:19.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Crime Takes a Holiday," with Jack Holt and Marcia Ralston. 9:45 a. m., 1, 4:15, 7:30. Also "Little Adventuress," featuring Edith Fellows and Robert Paige. 10:45 a. m., 2, 5:15, 8:30. Plus six acts of vaudeville.

Repertory—
"Josette," featuring Simone Simon. 2:07, 5:12, 8:17. Also "Happy Landing," starring Sonja Henie. 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30.

State and Orpheum—
"Out West with the Hardys," starring Lewis Stone and Mickey Rooney. Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 12:55, 4, 7:05, 10:15. Also "Young Dr. Kildare," with Lew Ayres, Lionel Barrymore and Lynne Carver. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:45.

Scollay and Modern—
"Angels With Dirty Faces," featuring James Cagney. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:20, 3:20, 6:25, 9:25. Also "Down on the Farm," with Jed Prouty. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:40, 8:40. Modern: 11:15 a. m. 2:15, 5:15, 8:30.

Strand—
"Little Women," starring Katharine Hepburn. Also "Barefoot Boy," with Jackie Moran.

South Station Theater—
"Schubert's Unfinished Symphony," "Recording Modern Science," "Xmas Color Cartoon." "Ski Trails of New France," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
"Newsreel Digest," M-G-M Historical Mystery. "Nostradamus," "Madeira, Isle of Romance," Mickey Mouse cartoon. "The Whalers," and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Tremont—
"Happened One Night." Also "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," featuring George Bancroft and Jean Arthur. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
"The Sisters," featuring Bette Davis. 3, 6:15, 9:30. Also "Annabel Takes a Tour," with Lucille Ball. 1:30, 4:45, 8. Tomorrow: Katharine Hepburn in "Little Women." Also Walt Disney's Academy Award Revue.

Uptown—
"Suez" with Annabelle. 3:45, 6:15, 9:30. Also "The Mad Miss Manton," featuring Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 1:15, 4:45, 8:20.

Wellesley Hill Community Playhouse—
Deanna Durbin in "That Certain Age." Also Dr. William Beebe's "Titans of the Deep." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Other Events

Tremont Temple—
"Rose of Tralee," an Irish melodrama by Kathleen Tyrone. Continuous from 1-11 p. m. Through Saturday.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Boston Amusements—Coward Premiere—New Films—Music

'Set to Music' by Coward With Capers by Miss Lillie

Revue in miniature with characteristic touches of its author-composer-director.

By Edwin F. Melvin

Noel Coward's "Set to Music," which had its first performance last evening at the Shubert, is a revue on the miniature scale, with an abundance of blue-tinged tunes, very little dancing, and practically no spectacle in the Broadway sense of the word. The company is small but skillful. The sketches are brief. The entertainment as a whole is compact. By eleven o'clock the final curtain is down, or would have been last night if it had not been for Mr. Coward's little speech in which he distributed praise to various members of his cast—and in particular to Beatrice Lillie.

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Mr. Coward, indeed, has been generous to Miss Lillie all through the program, and she in turn has done much with what has come her way. She makes her first grand entrance on a white charger—perhaps as Brünnhilde though the program specifies Giselle. She squirms about in pigtails—a schoolgirl neglecting her home work—as she sings about the movie hero who has captivated her heart. In another of those stage dressingrooms, which she has decorated many times before, she warbles "Weary of it All" and cannily gathers up the jewels which admirers have presented. In white wig and genteel laces she presides at an imaginary upper-class dining table.

Waiting to be presented to royalty in Buckingham Palace she compares the three feathers in her hair with three other ornaments that she remembered from a pawnbroking past. Black, of course, is her costume for a bit of secret service work, in which she passes out information to dozens of agents waiting to do her bidding. Perhaps the least successful of her excursions is the ditty, "Marvellous Party" where the humor is so forced it becomes smudgy. She is at her best in the finale of the first act as the organizer of a charity entertainment in which everything goes wrong. That sketch is something of a masterpiece of burlesque.

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Apart from Miss Lillie, who is international, the revue tends to be British in its tone and its allusions. There is an effective male quartet, for instance, that should go just as well in London as New York, poking satire at "The Stately Homes of England." Mr. Coward likes it well enough so that he puts it in the first act, and then adds more verses for the second. He has followed the same practice with "Children of the Ritz." The implication is hard to escape that he has run short of material for the second half of the entertainment.

But if he has, his company is skilful enough to partly conceal the deficiency. Bronson Dudley, who tap dances like staccato thistledown, keeps his lightness of foot a secret until just before the final curtain. And Richard Haydn, who had not been especially conspicuous during most of the evening disclosed the rare accomplishment of imitating fish, when Mr. Coward seemed in need of assistance. Eva Ortega does the most of the singing; and about her are gathered half a dozen decorative damsels. There is no chorus.

Through it all, though he does not appear on the stage, runs the hand of Mr. Coward. It is characteristically his work in its brittle dialogue, its minor key music, its air of disillusionment, its lack of sentiment, its polish and its theatrical craftsmanship. Mr. Coward does know the stage. He can make much out of little. But without Miss Lillie the entertainment might seem a little pallid.

Beatrice Lillie
In Noel Coward's new musical entertainment.

Set to Music

At the Shubert Theater. Revue by Noel Coward in 20 scenes with backgrounds and costumes by G. E. Calthrop and a cast including Beatrice Lillie, Eva Ortega, Penelope Dudley Ward, Gladys Hanson, Richard Haydn, Bronson Dudley, Hugh French, Angus Menzies, Kenneth Carten, Sanders Draper, Anna Jackson, Mary Ann Carr, Robert Shackleton, Florence Britton, Anne Graham, Moya Nugent, Rosemary Lomax, Laura Duncan, Anthony Pelissier, Sara Burton, Betty Green, Ray Dennis, Victor Cutrar, Maidie Andrews, and John Matthews.

Scene From 'The Castles'
Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in their newest film.

Louise Platt
In Walter Wanger's frontier film, 'Stagecoach.'

Geraldine Fitzgerald
(Top) In 'Dark Victory' and
John Wayne
(Below) In 'Stagecoach.'

Hardy Adventures Out West; Guitry's 'Story of a Cheat'

If the State and Orpheum batting average does not drop below its present level during the coming 12 months, 1939 will be a home-run year for management and patrons alike. The current program is hitting for .498, which our colleagues in the sporting department can tell you is good for a cheer in any league. Both teams of players in the State and Orpheum double-header are from the M-G-M diamond.

The first would be our friends and neighbors, the Hardys, in "Out West with the Hardys," which continues the tradition that their latest film is invariably their best. The second is "Young Dr. Kildare," a quietly emotional story about an interne, which offers Lew Ayres the opportunity he has been deserving for a long time.

"Out West with the Hardys" inspires a variety of hopes, and there seems no harm in giving them expression. We hope, for instance, that Andy Hardy never grows up. We hope that Mickey Rooney will always play Andy. We hope that Marian Hardy (Cecilia Parker) doesn't find the right young man for many an installment.

We hope, furthermore, that the Hardys never run out of friends and relatives who need Judge Hardy's legal knowledge to get them out of predicaments. Like their western friends in the present chapter, for instance, whose unscrupulous neighbor is trying to cut off the water supply for their ranch. While the Judge is straightening out water rights, Andy is being humbled by a diminutive cow gal (Virginia Weidler) and Marian is looking starry-eyed at this youngster's handsome papa.

Oh, yes, the cast and credits: Lewis Stone, Fay Holden, Ann Rutherford are among the players; George B. Seitz directed; Kay Van Riper, Agnes Christine Johnston and William Ludwig contributed the screen play.

"Young Dr. Kildare" has the distinction of being a medical film without an operating room scene. While most of the action passes in a hospital, it is concerned chiefly with the character development of a young interne. The film has a quality achieved rather through quiet sincerity than through melodramatic heroics. Lionel Barrymore is in top form as a gruff old doctor, Mr. Ayres gives an honest and appealing portrayal of the young interne, and Lynne Carver, Nat Pendleton, Jo Ann Sayers, Samuel S. Hinds and Emma Dunn contribute competent supporting characterizations.

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'Story of a Cheat'

"The Story of a Cheat," which the Fine Arts Theater found in its stocking on Christmas morning, is a sophisticated, frankly unmoral comedy. It concerns a man who was punished when he did right, rewarded when he did wrong. It is an essay in comic perversity, something on the order of the stage play, "Topaze," in its general philosophy. But while "The Story of a Cheat" is spiced like a French casserole, it is tempered by Gallic moderation. We are not told that this is life or even a slice of life.

The whole film may be likened to the sequence in which Sacha Guitry passes through a revolving door in a series of disguises while a pair of puzzled police stand helplessly by. Each time he passes the camera, the cheat winks at the joke. And that seems to be what M. Guitry intended "The Story of a Cheat" to be—a satiric wink at human life.

"The Story of a Cheat" comes as near to being a one-man picture as anything we have seen. The one man is Sacha Guitry. He wrote it. He directed it. He acts the principal role—roles might be more exact. He delivers the accompanying commentary in mellifluous French for which John Erskine has provided translation. M. Guitry even introduces his highly competent cast; the technicians who have performed their appointed tasks with élan; the composer of the film's witty score; the cameraman and the director, both of whom must have cooperated with their boss in the minutest detail.

The story is simple. A small boy is punished for having stolen six francs by being forbidden to eat the mushrooms his family are having for lunch. The mushrooms turn out to be toadstools. On the following day, the small thief is the only remaining member of a family of twelve. So his experience goes.

No apologies are made for the cheat or for his story. Some will object with justification to the theme and its treatment, to many of the incidents in the tale, to the frankness of its telling. Others will regard it for what it is, a comic fantasy.

Serge Grave plays the boy cheat with a sagacious precocity and various other roles are ably acted by such players as Pierre Assay, Pierre Labry, Pauline Carton, Marguerite Moreno, Jacqueline Delubac (M. Guitry's wife) and Rosine Derean. Short subjects and news complete the program.

J. D. B.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours 9 to 5, Sunday, 1 to 5 Closed on Mondays. Recent accessions.

Boston Art Club—Paintings by Frank C. Kirk. Through Dec. 31.

Boston City Club—Pastels by Mrs. R. N. Molt. Through Jan. 9

Federal Art Gallery—"Allocations." Through Dec. 31.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5, and Sundays, 2 to 5. Exhibits on Ancient Egypt, Africa and Asia Minor. Also articles carried in Japanese school bags. Arts and crafts in Scandinavia.

"The Arts," 10 Newbury Street—Paintings by Alexis Arapoff. Through December.

Germanic Museum—Open week days from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Germanic engravings and woodcuts of the Christmas theme, 15th and 16th centuries. Through Jan. 15.

Twentieth Century Club—Exhibition by members and their friends. Through Dec. 29

Vose Galleries—Persian art, ancient and modern, collection of Ali-Kuli-Khan Through December.

Boston Museum of Modern Art, 270 Dartmouth Street—Contemporary American glass, structural and decorative. Open to the public week-days 10-5, Sundays 2-5. Closed holidays. Through Jan. 15.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of stained glass, designs, drawings and cartoons by Messrs. Reynolds, Francis and Rohnstock. Through Jan. 7.

Fine Arts Theater—Exhibition of oil sketches by Ethel Morehouse. Through December.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of craftwork and applied design.

Doll and Richards—Exhibition of etchings and dry-points by R. W. Wolcesk. Through Dec. 31.

Grace Horne Galleries—Exhibition of paintings by John C. E. Taylor; drawings by Margo Allen. Through December.

Fogg Museum of Art—Open daily 9 to 5, except Sundays and legal holidays. Loan exhibition: Graphic Art of the 15th Century in Prints and Books. Through January. Japanese Buddhist Paintings. Through Jan. 4. French Drawings and Paintings of the XIX Century.

Copley Society Gallery—Exhibitions of paintings by Mabel P. Sibley, opening Dec. 27-Jan. 6. Open daily from 10 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Saturdays 10 a. m to 6 p. m.

New Gallery—Nantucket scenes by Doris Beer Also small paintings, etchings and French prints. Through December.

Boston Symphony Orchestra

For the second concert in the Monday-Tuesday series by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Koussevitzky arranged a program comprising the Hindemith Symphonic Dances and the Beethoven Fifth Symphony, in C minor, Op. 67 for the purely orchestral items. The Sibelius Concerto in D minor, Op. 47 for Violin and Orchestra, served to introduce to a Boston audience Miss Anja Ignatius-Hirvensalo, who is making her American debut at this pair of concerts.

The Hindemith dances have recently been reviewed in this page. A second hearing again impressed the listener. This performance also more fully revealed the adept use of contrapuntal figures to point up a dance form. We again wished for visual as well as oral presentation, since the music is definitely of the dance. Dr. Koussevitzky last night gave an illuminating performance.

The Beethoven Symphony also received a revealing performance, and while on occasion there may have been slight over-emphasis in nuance, the work as a whole was played with customary virtuosity.

Miss Ignatius comes to America with the endorsement of the man whose work she played, and with that of Bruno Walter. Their confidence in her ability is well founded. She has excellent technical equipment and a warmth of temperament which serves her well on the interpretative side. The concerto (the only one which Sibelius has composed for the violin) is not simple. Written in 1903, it has been heard here a number of times. Singularly enough, it was a woman (Maud Powell) who introduced it to patrons of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. It presents enormous technical difficulties, calling for great strength of wrist, bow-arm, and fingers. Miss Ignatius seemingly has everything by way of technical proficiency. There is little opportunity for the display of the essentially romantic, yet during the Adagio di molto the violinist summoned a full, deep tone with a well rounded vibrato.

As a display piece for her talents, the concerto served Miss Ignatius well, and at its conclusion she received a deserved ovation. Her performance lacked but one thing . . . complete steadiness . . . but there doubtless were contributing factors which placed her at a slight disadvantage. The orchestral accompaniment bristles with difficulties; the support lent the soloist last night did not in every degree meet the requirements of the work, although the performance was a brilliant one.

G. M. S.

Opening

At the Copley—"A Moral Entertainment." Comedy of Puritan New England by Richard Maibaum, produced by the Federal Theater. The cast includes Evelyn Dorn, Louise Kirtland, Patricia Mackin, Arthur Barry, Bertram Parry, Joseph Wilson, Frank Thomas, Hugh Cairns, and George Richardson. Curtain at 8:30.

Astaire Off for Six Months

Scene in Hollywood

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—It is just five years now since a Paramount test director, reporting on a young man new to pictures, summed up in these words: "Not very good looking. Pleasant personality. Fair voice. Also dances."

That summary is still true of Fred Astaire. He "also dances." But he didn't come prominently to the front in films for some time after that test. He was noticed by a few when he did a dance with Joan Crawford in her picture, "Dancing Lady." Then he was put into a picture with Ginger Rogers. Preview audiences emerged to ask who the man was who danced with Ginger. The picture was "Flying Down to Rio." It marked the beginning of a series of nine pictures which they have done together. Their collaboration will end, at least temporarily, with the completion of "The Castles," which they are now making at R. K. O. Radio.

Mr. Astaire is off for a six-months vacation, a trip around the world. He is signing no contracts to go to work for his home studio, or to act with Ginger Rogers, when he returns. Of course, everyone expects him to come back and make many more pictures with Miss Rogers. But for the present he wants to get away, with an option to make it a permanent departure from the movie world if he wishes.

Heavy Demands on Stars

Few realize the demands made on the stars in an Astaire-Rogers picture. It takes the equivalent in time and energy of about three pictures to make one of them—and especially for Mr. Astaire, who designs all the dance routines as well as executes them. Including the rehearsals, it is said, Mr. Astaire and Miss Rogers dance anywhere from 400 to 700 hours during the making of one of their pictures. They use at least three dances in each picture, but they have never used the same dance twice in any of them—making a grand total of about 27 dances in the complete series.

Miss Rogers was well known to the screen before Mr. Astaire came along, and she had been a dancer in musical comedy on the stage before that. But anyone who remembers her in "Flying Down to Rio," doing her best to keep up with the lightning feet of Astaire, and who has seen her in all the subsequent efforts, forging ahead as a dancer to the point where she now seems as completely part of the dance as he, will give her great credit.

In addition, while Mr. Astaire has been making the nine team pictures, Miss Rogers has also made five pictures on her own. This has allowed her little leisure, but it has brought her the assurance that, if Mr. Astaire should decide not to return, she will remain a star in her own right. A new contract, recently signed, will reward her with a long vacation abroad. She will not, however, leave when Mr. Astaire does. She remains for "Little Mother," once made by Joe Pasternak and Henry Koster with Francisca Gaal in Europe, and now scheduled as Miss Rogers's first starring film following the temporary break-up of the Astaire-Rogers combination.

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Stagecoach Days

High adventure, riding the stage coach across Arizona in the days of Geronimo and his Apache warriors is the theme of Walter Wanger's production, now in work, called appropriately enough, "Stagecoach."

The story, however, is something a little better than cowboy and Indians, for it concerns the characters of several contrasting types of the day—about 1885—under pressure of the trip.

The result should be a sort of Grand Hotel on a stagecoach, but without the "name" cast that Metro thought necessary to the picture. Mr. Wanger has gone out of his way to find characters fitted to the story, even if they were not stars of former super-productions. It is, for all that, a solid cast. John Wayne is seen in his first lead in a picture of this stature, as—an outlaw; Claire Trevor, John Carradine, Louise Platt, Tim Holt, Andy Devine, Thomas Mitchell, George Bancroft, and Berton Churchill are seen in other important rôles. John Ford is directing from a story by Ernest Haycox which appeared in Collier's. The screen play is by Dudley Nichols.

The picture will be notable for the remarkable background of Monument Valley, Ariz., and is being shot with all John Ford's ability to get exceptional camera studies into and behind his scenes without slowing up the action.

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Visitor From Dublin

Dublin has sent another of its talented players to Hollywood in the person of Geraldine Fitzgerald—this time from the Gate Theater. She is no relation of the well known Barry Fitzgerald. Miss Fitzgerald has just distinguished herself in support of Bette Davis in "Dark Victory," for Warner Brothers, her film debut. She has been whisked away to the Samuel Goldwyn lot to play an important part in "Wuthering Heights."

The manner of her coming to Hollywood was characteristically Irish, and completely independent. Signed to a contract by Warner Brothers when she appeared in a play in New York, she took the first boat for Dublin. The studio wrote her a couple of letters after a sufficient time had elapsed, asking why she didn't arrive in Hollywood; but paid no attention to them.

"I knew," she said, "that when they wanted me badly they wouldn't write."

Sure enough, when the studio finally cabled, she packed up and came along to fulfil her contract. She is fascinated by pictures, but thinks the California climate abominable. Too dry, with no rain, and no green hills. Dublin, she thinks, orders these things better.

Radio Stars to Go Visiting

Behind the Microphone

When a radio star wants to meet the star of another program he generally invites the desired acquaintance to be a guest on his show. Tonight this pleasant custom lures Fred Allen out of his Wednesday night niche into a rare guest appearance in the "For Men Only," NBC-Red to WNAC program, 8:30 p. m. Mr. Allen, who generally crosses lances with Jack Benny when the latter arrives in town, will have George W. Gallup, the poll expert; John Gunther, author and foreign correspondent; and Abel Green, managing editor of Variety, the theater paper, on the program with him.

Bob Hope is inviting Chester Lauck and Norris Goff, "Lum and Abner" to his variety show tonight, NBC-Red to WNAC, at 10. Mr. Hope was doing very well as a "single" on the air but he has elected to call back "Honeychile," his feminine "stooge," as a comedy partner

Other programs tonight:

Gilbert and Sullivan tabloid production of "Yeomen of the Guard," with Muriel Wilson as Elsie and Fred Hufsmith as Fairfax, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 8 p. m.

Prof. William Lyon Phelps in "Information Please," NBC-Blue to WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Peter Lorre of the movies, guest of Al Jolson, CBS to WEEI, 8:30 p. m.

Roosevelt Field pilots and their wives in "quiz" contest on Julia Sanderson's and Frank Crumit's program. NBC-Red to WNAC 9 p. m.

Nadia Reisenberg, pianist, will be soloist in Schumann's Concerto in A Minor, with the WOR Symphony, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor. Mutual to WAAB, 9:15 p. m.

Venuti, swing violinist, to his CBS-to-WEEI show, 9:30 p. m.

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Wednesday

Paul Whiteman and his orchestra fall in with the custom of naming the "ten best" of this and that by reviewing what they think are the best tunes of 1938, CBS to WEEI, 8:30 p. m.

Tommy Dorsey is inviting a discovery of his, the Pied Pipers, a swing vocal octette, seven men and a girl, who plays the piano, to his NBC-Red to WNAC show, 8:30 p. m.

Fred Allen, ready for satire offers, through his Mighty Allen Art Players, the drama. "Reeling Hollywood, or The Director Lands on the Wrong Cutting Room Floor," NBC-Red to WNAC, 9 p. m.

Edgar Guest interviews and presents a dramatization of the career of Andre Kostelanetz, CBS conductor, in CBS-to-WEEI show, 10 p. m.

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Thursday

Igor Stravinsky, composer, will conduct a program consisting of his ballet, "Apollin Musagete," and the Capriccio for Orchestra with Piano Solo, with his son, Sviatoslav Soulima, as soloist. Short wave from Turin, Italy, on the CBS network, to WEEI, 3 p. m.

From Denmark comes Paul Leyssac who will retell Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tales in the manner in which the author is supposed to have told them to children. NBC-Blue network originates to WBZ, 5:15 p. m.

Jean Hersholt, film character actor, new well-known on the air, guest of Kate Smith, CBS to WEEI, 8 p. m.

Business leaders in banking, railroad, motion picture, newspaper, automobile, and steel circles will discuss the business outlook for 1939 in an NBC-Blue to WBZ program, 8:30 p. m.

Debussy's Petite Suite, Op. 22, and Busser's Suite Funambuleque, by Alfred Wallenstein and his "Sinfonietta" orchestra. Mutual to WAAB, 8:30 p. m.

Religious leaders to discuss "How Should Religion Deal with Totalitarianism?" America's Town Meeting of the Air, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 9:30 p. m.

Bing Crosby invites Melvyn Douglas and Marie Wilson of the movies to be his guests at the Music Hall, NBC-Red to WNAC, 10 p. m.

Columbia Workshop's production, "Crosstown New York," CBS to WEEI, 10 p. m.

Restaurant workers, highlighted in Columbia's "Americans at Work" period, CBS to WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

A. D. H.

Vaudeville Again On Boston Stage

That will o' the wisp, vaudeville, returned to the Keith Boston Theater Sunday, accompanied by two first-run pictures. It was a long show, though not necessarily a strong show. Two of the acts are big-time, but the stage offering is less impressive than those to which we have become accustomed at local Keith theaters.

Lillian Carmen of the musical comedy stage tops the list of stage attractions. Miss Carmen sings a series of popular ballads in her own particular manner. Bud Harris and Lowell Howell head an amusing negro song and dance act. Emmet Oldfield, whose comic talents were enlisted for "Life Begins at 8:40," appears in an act entitled, "Anything May Happen." The Six Greys execute a series of fast and intricate tap routines in expert fashion. Rex Roper and Maisie are present for a rope act. Hank Ladd, formerly the "Beetle" of Phil Baker's radio program, is master of ceremonies.

It may well be imagined that when Jack Holt, in "Crime Takes a Holiday," sets his grim jaw at the bad men, they take an enforced vacation. Mr. Holt is a district attorney who does not know that the viper in the municipal woodpile is a member of the citizens' committee urging him to stamp out crime. Through various hoaxes, Mr. Holt does find out but—in case you have forgotten this particular repertory piece since the last time you saw it—we won't tell you how.

"The Little Adventuress" is a little misadventure about Edith Fellows and her race horse, Counto. Miss Fellows is the customary precocious child, and Counto, the customary precocious horse. Robert Paige and Gus Edwards do what they can to offset the precocity. But this is little Miss Fellow's race pretty well all the way.

J. D. B.

Concert Calendar

Symphony Hall—Eleventh in the series of matinee concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor 2:30. Dec. 30.

Symphony Hall—Eleventh in the series of evening concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15. Dec. 31.

Note: No concerts for the week of Jan. 1 have as yet been announced.

Conductor

Andre Kostelanetz
He will be interviewed by Edgar Guest on his 'It Can't Be Done' program, Wednesday night.

"What play shall we see tonight?"

Let the advertising on this page of The Christian Science Monitor help you to a satisfactory answer. Only plays, movies, and entertainments of high standard are advertised in the Monitor, and you may with assurance select from the attractions announced there.

ATTEND A MONITOR-ADVERTISED AMUSEMENT

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
With Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. Evgs. 8:30, $1.10 to $4.40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Mail orders.

BROCK PEMBERTON'S Honey Chile
KISS THE BOYS GOODBYE
A New Comedy by CLARE BOOTHE
Directed by Antoinette Perry
HENRY MILLER'S Theatre, 124 W. 43 St. BRY. 9-2970. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat. 4 Mats. next week: Mon., Wed., Thurs., Sat.

Evenings at 6:30. Mat. Sats., 1 P. M. to 5:15
MAURICE EVANS presents
HAMLET IN ITS ENTIRETY
One Hour Dinner Intermission, 8:10 to 9:10
Engagement ends Sat. Evening, Jan. 21
ST. JAMES, 44th St., W. of B'way. LAc. 4-4664

"A beautiful and deeply moving play."—LOCKRIDGE, Sun
AMERICAN LANDSCAPE
By ELMER RICE
CORT THEATRE, W. 48 St. BRy. 9-0046
Evgs. 8:30. Orch. $2.20; Balcony $2.75 to $1.10. Wed. Mats., $2.20-$1.10. Sat. Mats., $2.75-$1.10
Extra Holiday Matinee, Monday, Jan. 2

RAYMOND MASSEY in
ROBERT E. SHERWOOD'S New Play
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45 St. Cir. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:30. Orch. $3.30; Balcony $2.75 to $1.10
Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:30—$1.75 to $1.10
Extra Holiday Matinee, Monday, Jan. 2

"★★★★" (Four Stars)—MANTLE, News
OUTWARD BOUND
By SUTTON VANE
with ALL STAR CAST
PLAYHOUSE, W. 48 St. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. this week: Wed., Thurs. and Sat. Mats. New Year's week, Mon., Wed. and Sat.

WALTER HUSTON in the New Musical Comedy
KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY
Cast and Chorus of 50
By MAXWELL ANDERSON and KURT WEILL
ETHEL BARRYMORE, W. 47 St. CI. 6-6230
Evgs. 8:30—Orch. $4.40; Balcony $3.30 to $1.10
Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:30—$2.75 to $1.10
Extra Holiday Matinee, Monday, Jan. 2

"KENTUCKY"
in Glorious Technicolor
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ 'Til 1 P.M.
ROXY

BOSTON

STATE ORPHEUM
2—M-G-M SMASH HITS—2
Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney
"OUT WEST with HARDYS"
the
"Young Dr. Kildare"
with Lew Ayres—Lionel Barrymore

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
TUES.
Bette Davis—Errol Flynn
"THE SISTERS"
Jack Oakie—Lucille Ball
"ANNABELLE TAKES A TOUR"

BROOKLINE, MASS.

CONT. SUN. COOLIDGE CORNER BEG. 2 P.M.
SUEZ
TYRONE POWER
LORETTA YOUNG
ANNABELLA
Also—DONALD DUCK—PIPE OF A KIND

One Shipping Firm Goes Back To Old Port in State Street

Log of the Port of Boston

State Street—center of Boston's shipping industry since the days of great fleets of windjammers—is calling its prodigal sons!

Various shipping companies have, in recent years, shifted "anchorage grounds" for their Boston offices, from State Street to the Back Bay. Boylston Street, Copley Square, and even Arlington Street became a rendezvous for practically every one of the big passenger carriers. A few shipping agents remained loyal to the old center.

But behind the scenes there have been rumblings of regret that the move had been made and now comes the first break in the ranks, with announcement that the freight offices of the Waterman Steamship Agency, Inc., Pan Atlantic Line and Anchor Line, would be moved from 355 Boylston Street, back to State Street. The freight department under management of Michael L. Kennedy, will be in rooms 929-932, Board of Trade Building, 131 State Street. The passenger department, however, remains at 355 Boylston Street under management of John A. Aiken.

Free Port Abuses

Boston nearly acquired a "free port" some time ago, but extensive investigation resulted in recommendations against the plan which would have set up an area in this port where merchandise could be imported without payment of duty, manufactured or processed, and shipped out of the country.

Shipping men are now just as happy at not having a free port at Boston for the one that was set up at New York is causing complaints to be filed with the Foreign Trade Zone Board of which the United States Secretary of Commerce is chairman. The complaints allege that the free port is disrupting storage warehousing conditions along the Atlantic by taking for storage at low rates quantities of import freight such as wood pulp, cocoa beans, and similar items which by their very nature are not intended for re-export.

Boston's Port Authority, as well as groups at New York, Norfolk, Baltimore and Philadelphia, have joined in protesting this use of low uncontrolled storage rates in free port zones to the detriment of general warehouses and traffic through other ports.

On New Jobs

Irving G. Hall, Jr., formerly with John G. Hall & Co., Inc., shipping agents, and later in business for himself, is now connected with the Bethlehem Steel Company at its ship repair plants in East Boston.

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Irving T. Sorge, general agent for the American President Lines, at Boston, recently re-elected a Vice-President of the Traffic Club of New England, is to act as chairman of the entertainment committee of the club for the coming year.

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Capt. E. B. Sproul, for years connected with Boston shipping circles, and with the old Nawsco Line as marine superintendent, is now an officer on the Munson Line Steamer Mundixie. He is spending a mid-winter vacation at his old stamping ground—Boston.

Purchaser for Yacht Wanted Till Actor Gets Citizenship

If Errol Flynn can find a kind friend to buy his $25,000 yacht Sirocco until the Irish-born movie star becomes a full-fledged American citizen, he probably won't have to forfeit the craft for violating Federal statutes. This was the opinion voiced in yachting circles today.

From Los Angeles, via the Associated Press came word that Mr. Flynn might lose the vessel because it exceeds the tonnage and length limitations imposed by the Federal Government on alien-owned craft.

Technically, no alien may own a boat at all. But Assistant U. S. Attorney Norman Neukom explained that the Government ordinarily limits such vessels to 20 feet in length and five tons in weight. The Sirocco is more than 60 feet long and weighs over 30 tons, Mr. Neukom said a libel action would be filed against the vessel.

The Sirocco was purchased through a Boston broker. Though local customs officials declined to discuss the case today, yachting men were inclined to believe that Mr. Flynn would be able to skirt the threatening squall, especially since the violation was technical and unintentional.

The Boston broker simply received a letter last year saying that a man named Errol Flynn wanted to buy a boat of certain specifications. The broker never gave a thought about citizenship, assuming the buyer to be an American. On his part, Mr. Flynn says, he knew nothing about the Federal rule. Now, say yachtsmen, the best thing for Mr. Flynn to do is to sell the Sirocco to a friend until he has taken out his final citizenship papers. The actor is on the road to naturalization.

The Sirocco, built nine years ago, was called Avenir when it sailed in local waters. As its original French name ironically implies, even then this was a yacht with a future.

Boston Debutantes In Washington For White House Dance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—A special train brought between 30 and 40 Boston debutantes to the capital last night for the White House dance to be given tonight by the President's wife in honor of her neice, Eleanor Roosevelt of Dedham, Mass.

Prior to the dance, 22 guests, mostly Roosevelt cousins, will dine at the White House. Receiving with Miss Roosevelt will be President and Mrs. Roosevelt, the President's mother, and the deb's father, Hall Roosevelt. Guests will include schoolmates of Miss Roosevelt at the Winsor School in Boston, sons and daughters of Washington officials, a few friends of Franklin Roosevelt, Jr., and White House aides.

An orchestra from Ben Riley's in New York, directed by Irving Conn, will play for the dance. A buffet supper of scrambled eggs, sausages, chicken salad, ice cream and cake will be served at midnight.

Decorations in the lower floor on the White House will consist of large bunches of poinsettias and numerous small evergreens decked with silver.

Among those who came from Boston for the dance are Miss Roosevelt's two brothers, Henry Parrish Roosevelt and Daniel Parrish Roosevelt; Ann Grant, a granddaughter of the President's uncle, Frederic Delano; Miss Anne T. Godfrey, Miss Joan P. Lothrop; Miss Rosamond Higgins; Miss Nancy H. Nichols; Miss Beverly Smith, Miss Dolly Ogilby, Miss Joan Leonard; Miss Elizabeth Fish, Miss Celia Hubbard, and Miss Betsy Chandler.

Mercury Planning Another Nose Dive

As temperatures were driven to as low as 37 degrees below zero on the northern half of the American continent today, Boston was preparing for a cold night. The city's head weatherman, G. Harold Noyes, said today that tonight's temperatures would fall to about 18 degrees above zero, possibly lower.

The cold wave is now moving in this direction from the Northwest and will turn current light rain to snow as the day progresses. Tomorrow's fair weather probably will be icicle-hung, since Mr. Noyes forecast temperatures in the neighborhood of 10 degrees, expected to last through Thursday.

While winter sports enthusiasts were anticipating gleefully a compensation for last week end's lack of favorable conditions, the Associated Press reported icy winds whipping across the northern half of the continent in the bitterest cold wave of the season.

Relief was forecast for some of the plains states, but to the east and southward more cold was due to arrive tonight or tomorrow. The storm delayed and in some places paralyzed holiday travel last night.

The coast guard reported the gale had churned up the strongest sea along the Lake Michigan eastern shore in years.

Wool Is Leader In Imports At Port of Boston

Port of Boston Business

Wool once again features the imports of the Port of Boston, it was revealed today by figures prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs. Raw wool arrived here from all quarters of the world, including Wales, China, Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, England, Scotland, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Syria, France, Egypt and Peru.

Nearly 5,000,000 pounds of wool were brought into the Port for the period from July 1 to Dec. 24, showing a marked increase in the commodity's influx.

All of the indices except the duties collected showed substantial gains over a year ago. The decrease from last year in duties was relatively small, and would have been more than a year ago if the large volume of goods that went into the warehouse had been landed for consumption.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending Dec. 24, 1938	Year Ago
Imports for Consumption	$ 2,579,356	$ 2,395,176
Imports for Warehouse	723,891	163,564
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	379,720	252,151
Duties collected	258,099	290,222
Wool Imports (lbs.)	1,846,886	24,761
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Dec. 24	Year Ago
Wool Imports (lbs.)	20,773,886	15,868,927
Duties collected	$10,269,761	$11,865,741

Traffic Signals Sought in Quincy

The Quincy Safety Council urged city authorities today to act on the proposal of State traffic engineers and install automatic signals at "five corners," the city's busiest section, in Quincy Square. The Council has conducted research with other groups interested in relieving traffic congestion which affects all South Shore commuters. Various means of expediting motor congestion have been tried without success.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Dec. 28

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

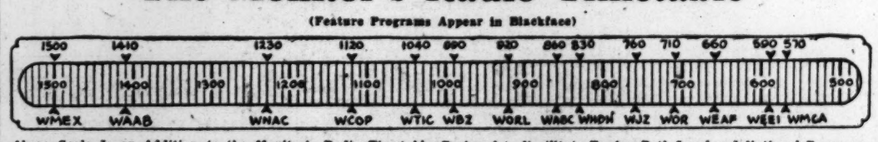
Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, Dec. 28

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



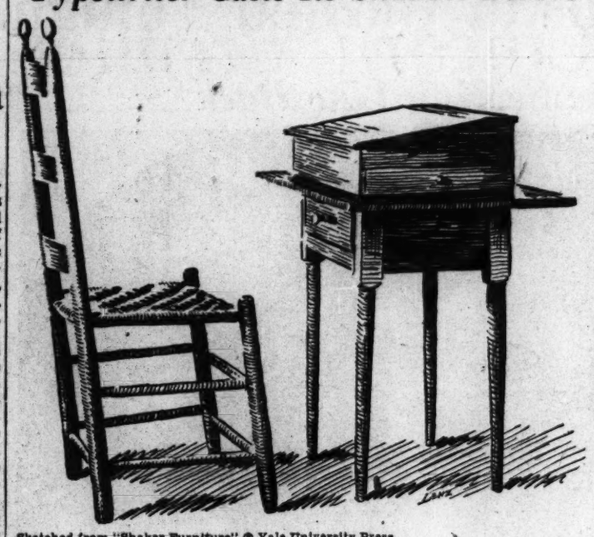
Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs. Feature Programs Appear in Blackface—Eastern Standard Time

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	"Dance Interlude"	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk	Dance Revue	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sport comment	Homecoming celebration	Voice, organ, violin	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	"Panhandle Four"
7:00 "County Seat"	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	"Let's Celebrate"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"No Talent Wanted"	Dramatized news	"20th Century Music"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	Vivian Della Chiesa	"Don't You Believe It"	"20th Century Music"	Dance music
8:00 "Big Town": Edward G. Robinson	"Yeomen of the Guard": soloists; orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orch.; vocal group	"The Green Hornet": dramatization	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Al Jolson and	"Information, Please":	"For Men Only": inter-	Morton Gould's Orch.	Crime Begins at Home
8:30 company; guest	questions and answers	views; music	Morton Gould's Orch.	Dean Dickens, songs
8:45				Johannes Steel
9:00 "We, the People"	"Mary and Bob": dra-	Frank Crumit; Julia	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:15 "We, the People"	matic program	Sanderson; quiz	WOR Symphony Orch;	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	Eugene Conley, tenor	"Fibber McGee": com-	piano soloist	Variety Hour
9:45 Orchestra	Three Cheers; trio	edy variety program	Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour
10:00 "Dr. Christian of	"If I Had the Chance":	Bob Hope; Ennis' Or.	Toronto hockey	Gypsy Music
10:15 River's End"	network interviews	Lum and Abner	'Stars Over Manhattan'	Gypsy Music
10:30 Jack Berch; orch	Jesse Crawford, organ	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch
10:45 Presid't's Birthday	Network talk	Kemper and company	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Jimmie Grier's Orch	"Reflections"
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Jimmie Grier's Orch.	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
11:30 Glen Miller's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	"Salute to Cities"	"Soliloquy"
11:45 chestra	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	"Salute to Cities"	"Soliloquy"

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Men"	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Minute Men"	"Church in Wildwood"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 "Jimmie and Dick"	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Weather; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organ recital	Musical Timetable
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Concert Miniatures	"Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15 Popular songs	"As You Like It"	"Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Music and the Muse"
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	'Gospel Singer'	"Julia Blake": sketch	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Your Home and Mine"	Southernaires: quartet	"Morning Sing"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	"Morning Sing"	Baron's Texans
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Bob Carroll, baritone	"Just Plain Bill"	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Central City," sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Shopping Service	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	"David Harum": sketch	Studio interview	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly group	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:30 "Big Sister": sketch	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Bridger	"Road of Life": sketch	Raoul Nadeau; orch.	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; music; stocks	"Noonday Musicals"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 'Nancy James': sk	"Voice of the Farm"	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	'Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; Monitor News
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Song Shoppers"	Italian music program	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	"George and Juanita"	Homemakers' forum	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	Music; talk	Marjorie Mills Hour	Syncopated Brevities	"Sweet Music"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	Folk Songs
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Elinor Sherry; organ	"Classical Album"
2:15 "Piano Parade"	"Gumm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sylvia Barry; Alan Gerard, soloists	"Classical Album"
2:30 Phi Mu Alpha	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Concert Internationale		News comment
2:45 "Melody Weavers"	"Betty Crocker"	Concert Internationale	"Treasures in Melody"	Book Reviews
3:00 Indianapolis Symphony Or.; Fabien	Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor	"Mary Marlin": sketch	City Hall interviews	Sport reports
3:15 Sevitsky, cond'tor		"Ma Perkins": sketch	Bill Lewis, baritone	Sport reports
3:30		Pepper Young's Family	Dinner Concert	Religious program
3:45 "Your Notes"	Weather; news	"Guiding Light": sketch	"Bookshelf"; music	Religious program
4:00 Le Brun Sisters	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife": sk	Network talk	Dramatic sketch
4:15 Dance music	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"The Music Box"	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; news	"Girl Alone": sketch	"The Music Box"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sports reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Dance Revue; talk	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sports comment	"Serenader"; vocal	"Moonlight Revue"	Dinner concert	Sport comment
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Johnson Family	"Serenade"
7:00 Harvard talk	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Edwin C. Hill	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Ask-It-Basket":	"Revelers": quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	"Vocal Variety"	"Four Stars Tonight"	dramatic sketch	Dance Music
8:00 "Gang Busters"	"Midweek Function"	"One Man's Family"	Ross Pierce's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 dramatic sketch	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Burt Farber's Orchestra	"Miss Gerry's Swing"
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby": Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Henry Hallstead's Or.	Alphabets Quartet
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Elman, interviews	vocalists	Henry Hallstead's Or.	Harper's Varieties
9:00 Star Theater:	Fisk Jubilee Choir; con-	"Town Hall Tonight"	George Duffy's Orch.	"The Question Box"
9:15 John Barrymore;	cert orchestra	with Fred Allen and	London comment	"The Question Box"
9:30 sketch; comedy;	"Wings for the Marine's"	Company; interview;	"Jewish Contributions	Olympics - Shawinigan
9:45 soloists; orchestra	dramatization	F. Van Steeden's Orch.	to Civilization"	Falls, hockey
10:00 "It Can Be Done":	Minstrel show	Kay Kyser's Kollege of	"Famous Jury Trials"	Olympics - Shawinigan
10:15 Edgar A. Guest	Minstrel show	Musical Knowledge	"Famous Jury Trials"	Falls, hockey
10:30 Buddy Clark's Mu-	Mark Sullivan; Jay	Kay Kyser's Kollege of	"Music Counter"; Edna	Hockey game
10:45 sical Weekly	Franklin, comment	Musical Knowledge	O'Dell; Harold Stokes'	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Orchestra	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	lem; variety
11:30 Vincent Lopez's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 chestra	"The Music You Want"	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	lem; variety

Typewriter Casts Its Shadow Before



Sketched from "Shaker Furniture" © Yale University Press

Shaker Cabinetwork

Designed on the idea that usefulness makes for beauty

Early Furniture of Shakers Placed on Show at Worcester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass.—The handiwork of Shakers, who esteemed it worthy of honor to make whatever they wore or used, is on exhibition at Worcester Art Museum, to remain through Jan. 8. It is arranged by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Deming Andrews, who have studied long and devotedly the ideals and customs of numerous communities of this sect, which thrived in America from the late 1700's but now has all but disappeared. The exhibition consists in great part of furniture of extreme simplicity and fine proportions, always unpainted, but thinly varnished and remarkable for excellence of its workmanship. Textiles, baskets, ironwork and illuminated drawings are other types.

The strong appeal of these domestic objects to one's esteem is felt as springing from the makers' ideals of their work as being "consecrated industry." They were taught to "do your work as though you had a thousand years to live and as though you were to die tomorrow." Such attitudes, and rigid avoidance of ornament, centered effort on the highest attainable workmanship, and on the perfect suitability of designs to specified purposes.

It is significant that the tenets and teachings of a religious order of some 150 years ago should contain expressions that might have been spoken by today's modernists, who urge following pure function as the path of true art. Here are some statements of "Believers," as they termed themselves:

"There is great beauty in harmony.

"Beauty rests on utility.

"That which has in itself the highest use possesses the greatest beauty.

"All beauty that has not a foundation in use soon grows distasteful."

When we observe these furnishings with a knowledge of the standards and aims of their makers, we see the group character eloquent in each and every thing. It is also seen, that in their clear-visioned ideals of relations between beauty and utility, they reached more than a century ago, by way of religious belief, the chief conclusions which contemporary designers have come to through the association of art and industry.

C. G. B.

Somerville Group Seeks to Void The Naming of McCarthy

Former City Solicitor David H. Fulton said today that he had filed a writ of certiorari, asking the Supreme Court to declare the non-competitive examination for Representative Paul A. McCarthy as Secretary of the Somerville Board of Health null and void.

Simultaneously a written appeal of protest against the test for Mr. McCarthy for the $2,750 post was made by Representative Philip Sherman. In accordance with state law the office of the Civil Service Commission will be represented by the office of Attorney General Paul A. Dever.

The four who brought the writ in the Supreme Court are James J. Cuddihy, former Commissioner of Electric Lines and Lights and Past Commander, American Legion; George Bowles, Past Commander, Veterans of Foreign Wars; Freeman L. Nelson, former Clerk of Committees, and George W. Dought.

Plea to President By 69 Economists Opposes WPA Cut

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 27 (AP)—A letter from 69 economists throughout the Nation to President Roosevelt, asking him to stop a reported proposed cut in Works Progress Administration rolls, was made public here over the week-end by Prof. Paul M. Sweezy, of the Harvard Economics Department, one of the signers.

The economists wrote that published reports indicated the WPA was planning to reduce its rolls by one-third during the next two or three months "in order to stretch the present relief appropriation and to lay the ground for a greatly reduced deficiency appropriation next spring.

"Such a policy would involve throwing some million breadwinners and their families into destitution during the severe winter months," the letter said. "It would involve a reduction of more than $50,000,000 per month in direct wage payments in addition to some $30,000,000 in related expenditures.

"Such a cut in consumer purchasing would, we believe, constitute a severe threat to the continuance of the present economic recovery and might even cause a serious setback in business activity."

Economists whose names were listed as signers included Professors Paul H. Douglas, of the University of Chicago; Harold Hotelling and Arthur R. Burns, of Columbia; S. E. Harris, of Harvard; T. J. Kreps, of Stanford; Colston Warne, of Amherst, and Robert R. R. Brooks, of Williams.

Chemists

(Continued from Page 1)

ment. "Thus one speaks of the super-heat-conductivity and a super-fluidity in this modification of liquid helium, called helium II," he told the chemists.

In household parlance, physical chemists say heat conductivity is illustrated by the action of a silver spoon or a copper kettle in becoming hot all over, after heat has been applied to one part of it. But the heat conductivity exhibited by super-cold helium is not this ordinary kind, Dr. London said.

"This phenomenon comes out, not as ordinary heat conductivity, but rather as a reversible phenomenon, similar to the heat transport in a thermo-element, namely, as a reversible transformation of heat into mechanical work," he disclosed.

The speaker declared that his theory "is not to be considered more than a quite rough and preliminary approach to the problem of liquid helium, limited chiefly by the lack of a satisfactory molecular theory of liquids."

His paper was one of several read at the opening session of a three-day conference on "Intermolecular Action" sponsored by the Chemical Society. Among other speakers was Prof. Joel H. Hildebrand, of the University of California, chosen to receive the 1939 William H. Nichols Medal of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society for his studies of liquid and solid solutions.

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

And now the big day is all over! And though it was all very nice and exciting, and what not, it is nice to be able to take a long breath, and realize that there aren't 40 things to be done, and that little Horace can run in the direction of the hall closet without everybody in the family yelling at him, for fear he'll see the hidden (?) hobby horse! And we do hope you didn't get too many things of the wrong size; not only for the salesgirls' sakes, but your own! Also that Uncle Ned came through with his usual generous check, so that you can now go forth and buy yourself a few of the things you had your eye on.

♪♪♪

Perhaps a Pair Of Wooden Shoes

If you're one of those "young moderns," perhaps you'd like to put $3.95 of this check into a pair of wooden shoes. Yes, that's what we said. It seems that we're all coming back down to earth . . . getting very tweedy, and all that sort of thing. And wooden shoes just naturally follow right along. We haven't worn a pair yet, but we're told they're very comfortable, and of sourse so different that even if they weren't comfortable you'd wear them anyhow! Be that as it may, the fact remains that fortunately for our pampered selves, they're wooden only on the soles. And a very lightweight wood, at that. The tops, which come up all around the base of the ankle so that they're much on the slipper idea in appearance, are of soft leather. Naturally you can't expect to "gum-shoe" around in them . . , for they'll hear you coming for some distance! To be worn with sweaters and skirts, and any of those dresses that are on the dirndl idea, with the wide, full skirts. Then you look sort of Dutch Girl! All this fun at Jordan Marsh's.

♪ ♪ ♪

And a Reading Stand Is Helpful

On the other hand, if you're one of those people who like to have everything done for them, then you'll want one of those Ponten Reading Stands that The Orginal Thread and Needle Shop carries. This will take $5.50 of your money, and hold everything in place for you. The smallest book, or your widest magazine; everything being adjustable. And if we remember correctly, you can get a little light that clamps right onto the top of this for something like $2.50 more.

♣♣♣

'Moonbeam' Lamp For Reading in Bed

Maybe you'd like to read that new book you got while you're in bed. But maybe the other half of the family isn't in a reading mood, and prefers sleep. Perhaps you could compromise by getting yourself one of those "Meanbeam" bed lamps at J. B. Hunter's. At 60 Summer Street, not far from Filene's, and on the same side of the street. Because here's a clever little lamp that gives you plenty of light on your book, as it shines down from the top of your bed, where it is clamped . . . but at the same time it doesn't light up the rest of the room so that it's disturbing to anybody else. It comes in either a bronze or an ivory finish . . . and cost's $3.50. They'll send it out if you like.

♪ ♪ ♪

Vanity Fair's Newest Nightie

Have you happened to see Vanity Fair's newest nightie . . . at Filene's? Hardly a person passed the store's synthetic mannequin who was wearing one the day we were in, without "oh-ing and ah-ing"; it's really that lovely. Yet there isn't a drop of lace on it, there isn't a bit of embroidery, and not a ribbon in sight. It's of silk jersey, and if somebody doesn't buy one and wear it as an evening gown, we miss our guess. For it's exactly along the same lines as a regular jersey evening gown. The tiny cap sleeves have a suggestion of a puff in them, and come way over the shoulders. A low V back, but not too decolleté, and the same type of front. The bodice is full of graceful gathers, and somehow or other there's a girdled-in effect by means of a piece of the same material being set in right at the high waistline. And then right at the end of the diamond, in front, there's more fullness, which hangs down just as so many of your dresses do. Wide bands of the jersey around the neck and sleeves give as so many of your dresses do. Wide bands of the jersey around the neck and sleeves give it a most finished appearance, and it's a gown that would delight either the woman who usually goes in for nothing but frou-frou, or the woman who insists on tailored nighties, $7.

ALBIANI
CAFETERIA
Fine Foods at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Ave.
Next to Mechanics Building
7 OTHER CAFETERIAS LOCATED IN BOSTON

This is the last week of 1938 and we have prepared a very complete list of food bargains for you to buy and save real money. Check over this long list and buy today.

These Are Typical Food Savings You Should Know About

BISQUICK FOR LIGHT FLUFFY BISCUITS 2½ LB. PKG. 26c

Ready-to-Eat Foods

BAKED BEANS	FINAST PEA, YELLOW EYE, RED KIDNEY	2 28 OZ. TINS 23c
FRIEND'S BEANS		2 28 OZ. TINS 25c
B&M BAKED BEANS		2 28 OZ. TINS 25c
BROWN BREAD	FINAST	2 16 OZ. TINS 25c
SPAGHETTI	FINAST BRAND Already Prepared	3 1 LB. TINS 20c
SILVER SKILLET	CORNED BEEF HASH	2 16 OZ. TINS 25c
FINAST CATSUP		2 14 OZ. BOTS. 25c

RALSTON	WHEAT CEREAL	PKG. 21c
CORN FLAKES	WHITE SPRAY	2 PKGS. 11c
ROLLED OATS	WHITE SPRAY Quick or Regular	3 LB. PKG. 15c
SOFTASILK	CAKE FLOUR GOLD MEDAL	44 OZ. PKG. 25c
BANQUET PICKLES	FANCY SWEET MIXED	QT. JAR 29c
AUNT JEMIMA Pancake Flour		20 OZ. PKG. 10c
FRENCH'S BIRD SEED		2 PKGS. 25c
FRENCH'S BIRD GRAVEL		PKG. 9c
A & H BAKING SODA		2 1 LB. PKGS. 13c
BENSDORP'S COCOA		½ LB. TIN 25c
TOMATO PASTE		TIN 5c
R & R PLUM PUDDING		NO. 1 TIN 29c

20 Mule Team
BORAX 1 Lb. Pkg. 15c
BORAXO Cleans Dirty Hands Oval Tin 15c

CHEESE MILD WHOLE MILK AGED JUST RIGHT LB. 19c

Your Favorite Beverages
Millbrook Club Ginger Ale, Lime Rickey and all RADIO FLAVORS . . . price for contents only 3 28 OZ. BOTS. 23c

PINEAPPLE JUICE	DOLE'S NO. 1 PACK	46 OZ. TIN 25c
PINEAPPLE JUICE	DOLE'S NO. 1 PACK	12 OZ. TIN 8c
BAKER'S CHOCOLATE		½ LB. CAKE 14c
COCOMALT	1 LB. TIN 39c	½ LB. TIN 21c

MACARONI, SPAGHETTI or ELBOW MACARONI 8 OZ. PKG. 5c
WHITE SPRAY . . . . . Buy The Large Family Box At This Low Quantity Price 3 LB. PKG. 25c
Our Famous Mild Whole Milk Cheese Is Also Featured

DEL MONTE	FRUITS FOR SALAD	NO. 1 TIN 15c / NO. 2½ TIN 25c
ELMWOOD CHICKEN BROTH		2 13 OZ. TINS 17c
RUMFORD BAKING POWDER		12 OZ. TIN 21c
STANDARD PEAS		3 NO. 2 TINS 25c
RED SALMON	FANCY ALASKA TIMBERLAKE	TALL TIN 19c
ROYAL BAKING POWDER		12 OZ. TIN 33c
DRY YEAST BAKING POWDER		12 OZ. TIN 14c

BUFFET FRUITS
APRICOTS—PEACHES CHERRIES—FRUIT COCKTAIL—PINEAPPLE (Crushed or Tidbits)—ORANGETTES 3 8 OZ. TINS 23c Doz. Tins 89c

N. B. C. Cracker Specials
Cookies In Cellophane Bags BAG 19c Large Assortment
Premium Crackers 1 Lb. Pkg. 15c
Comedy Creams 1 Lb. Bulk 17c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Cocky Maple Leafs Face Bruins at Garden Tonight—Olympics' Hopes Shattered

Toronto Arrives for Game In Middle of Winning Streak

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto Leafs are cocky again! And when the Leafs are in that mood local hockey fans sit down tonight to the hockey board in anticipation of a wholesome meal of action at the Garden. There are new faces in Leaf regalia and a missing member has returned, all adding up to the present spurt of three won and one tied in their last five games. They beat Rangers and Detroit, lost to Rangers, tied Chicago and beat Chicago.

Early in the race the Leafs lost their high-scoring right winger, Gordon Drillon and Buzz Boll—serious handicaps to the offense. Manager Conn Smythe bought Gus Marker and tried numerous shifts, but the team hit the skids. Their line-up today differs greatly from that which played a one-all tie here.

Good Combination

Marker is out with injury; Bill Thoms, relief forward, is now with Chicago by trade for Doc Romnes; Bob Davidson, defenseman, has returned to left wing, and Bucko McDonald of Detroit was purchased to fill in for the temporary loss of Bingo Kampman. It really looks as if Smythe and Dick Irvin now have a winning combination.

The Bruins still must struggle along without Bill Cowley and Milton Schmidt. While the team did continue its recent winning streak during the loss of these two, the pressure is beginning to tell. Tonight the locals will face a team which stresses offense and the burden will be on the Bruin defense and Goalie Frank Brimsek. The latter beat Toronto 3-2 in the opening game of the season in Toronto. The 1-1 tie here saw Thompson in the net.

Red Heron and Normie Mann of the Syracuse farm team have been on hand with the Leafs to help out, although the former has seen very little game action. Kampman while just about ready to play again, has been kept on the sidelines. His injury is not ready for rugged service yet.

Frost at Right Wing

Manager Art Ross will stand by his line-up as of Sunday night. Harry Frost will continue to operate on right wing, Cooney Weiland and Gordon Pettinger will continue to do extra duty centering various lines and Flash Hollett and Charlie Sands will play anywhere on the forward line.

♪ ♪ ♪

Brimsek really has caught the fancy of Bruin fans . . . His work against Rangers, despite losing 1-0, was heroic . . . He turned in two of the best plays of the night against Watson and Heller, who were in clear and could not make him move.

♪ ♪ ♪

There should be plenty of bumping tonight . . . The Leafs have a rough and ready defense with such burlys as Red Horner, Reg Hamilton, and McDonald . . . Jimmy Fowler will trade bumps, but he is light and depends upon speed for coverage . . . King Clancy is going through the harrowing experience of being a referee . . . Always one to argue with officials as a player, he now is getting the other side of the picture.

♪ ♪ ♪

Fred Hitchman, former Bruin defenseman and later assistant to Art Ross, expects to resume managing the Springfield Indians . . . His injury is almost healed . . . Canadiens need to wake up, their showing is not all impressive . . . They entertain Chicago Black Hawks tonight and both teams are much in need of victories . . . The largest crowd of the Boston season since Canadiens played here in 1937 saw the Rangers, over 15,000.

Smythe Scoring Line Back

By a Staff Photographer

Left to right: Gordon Drillon, Syl Apps and Harvey Jackson of the Toronto Maple Leafs who play the Bruins at the Garden tonight. This is the best line of the Leafs and is back together again after a long wait while Drillon was shelved from injury.

Three Leagues Release Winter Sport Schedules

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—Schedules for 1939 for three of the winter sports leagues affiliated with the Central Office for Eastern Intercollegiate Athletics have been announced by Asa S. Bushnell, Executive Director of the organization.

The three leagues, the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball, Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming and International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey, all will begin their campaigns in January and end them in March.

The court circuit, of which Dartmouth is the defending champion, will open Jan. 7 with Cornell playing Pennsylvania at Philadelphia as the opening game of the 36th season of the league, oldest basketball circuit in the United States.

The swimmers get under way on Jan. 13 with Penn meeting Columbia at New York. Harvard is the defending champion. Four Canadian teams, McGill, Toronto, Montreal and Queen's will compete in the hockey group which starts operations Jan. 5. The four American sextets, Yale, Princeton, Harvard and Dartmouth, also form a Quadrangular League which will open play Jan. 14. McGill won the Three-I title in 1938 and Dartmouth was the Quadrangular League winner.

The schedules:

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

Jan. 7—Cornell at Pennsylvania; 14—Harvard at Cornell, Pennsylvania at Yale; 14—Dartmouth at Pennsylvania, Princeton at Harvard, Yale at Columbia; 18—Columbia at Princeton, Cornell at Yale, Dartmouth at Harvard; 21—Cornell at Columbia, Pennsylvania at Dartmouth, Princeton at Yale; 28—Yale at Cornell.

Feb. 4—Yale at Dartmouth; 8—Columbia at Yale; 11—Harvard at Dartmouth, Pennsylvania at Cornell, Princeton at Columbia; 12—Pennsylvania at Columbia; 14—Dartmouth at Yale; 15—Harvard at Princeton; 17—Cornell at Dartmouth; 18—Cornell at Harvard, Princeton at Dartmouth, Yale at Pennsylvania; 22—Columbia at Harvard, Yale at Princeton; 25—Columbia at Dartmouth, Harvard at Pennsylvania, Princeton at Cornell; 27—Dartmouth at Cornell.

March 1—Harvard at Columbia, Pennsylvania at Princeton; 4—Columbia at Pennsylvania, Cornell at Princeton, Yale at Harvard; 7—Dartmouth at Princeton; 8—Dartmouth at Columbia, Pennsylvania at Harvard; 11—Columbia at Cornell, Harvard at Yale, Princeton at Pennsylvania.

Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League

Jan. 13—Pennsylvania at Columbia; 20—Columbia at Yale; 21—Dartmouth at Pennsylvania.

Feb. 4—Yale at Dartmouth; 11—Pennsylvania at Harvard, Princeton at Navy; 15—Princeton at Columbia; 18—Pennsylvania at Yale, Harvard at Navy; 20—Dartmouth at Princeton; 25—Harvard at Columbia, Princeton at Pennsylvania, Yale at Navy.

March 1—Dartmouth at Harvard; 4—Harvard at Princeton, Pennsylvania at Navy, Columbia at Dartmouth; 8—Princeton at Yale; 10—Navy at Dartmouth; 11—Navy at Columbia, Yale at Harvard; 17-18—Individual championships at New Haven.

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League

Jan. 5—McGill at Princeton; 7—McGill at Yale, Montreal at Princeton, Toronto at Harvard, Queen's at Dartmouth; 9—Montreal at Yale, Queens at Harvard; Toronto at Dartmouth; 13—Montreal at Queen's; 14—Montreal at Toronto; *Yale at Dartmouth, *Princeton at Harvard; 20—Queen's at Montreal; 21—*Yale at Princeton, Queen's at McGill; 27—Toronto at Queen's.

*Feb. 3—Yale at Queen's; 4—Yale at Toronto, McGill at Montreal; 10—Toronto at Montreal; 11—*Princeton at Dartmouth, Toronto at McGill; 15—*Dartmouth at Harvard; 17—McGill at Queen's, *Harvard at Yale; 18—McGill at Toronto, *Dartmouth at Princeton; 21—Harvard at Montreal; 22—*Princeton at Yale, Harvard at McGill; 25—Queen's at Toronto, *Harvard at Princeton, *Dartmouth at Yale; 27—Montreal at McGill.

March 1—*Harvard at Dartmouth; 4—*Yale at Harvard, Princeton at Toronto; 6—Princeton at Queen's; 7—Dartmouth at McGill; 8—Dartmouth at Montreal.

*Also a Quadrangular League game.

Play-Off Chances of Locals Dimmed in Overtime Defeat

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If it were possible to give the Boston Olympics a belated Christmas present this murky Tuesday afternoon, there is probably nothing they would like better than a chance to replay the last five minutes of the final period of last night's game with Shawinigan Falls.

That is assuming, of course, they would not be allowed to ask for a league victory.

In those last five minutes the Olympics saw their applecart dumped completely upside down. Coasting along at the head of a 3-to-1 lead that seemed safe enough at the time, they suddenly found themselves a man short when hard-working Bob Jeremiah was handed a costly penalty. In 16 seconds Shawinigan had tied the score, and in the overtime period scored one goal to win 4 to 3.

Defeat Costly

For a team which had lost nine-straight games in league play, last night's defeat was doubly hard to take. In the first place the game should not have been lost at all, and in the second, the defeat practically cost the locals whatever chance they had left to start climbing the league ladder toward the February play-offs.

The Olympics turned in one of their best games of the season. For the first time this year they took the ice with a sufficient number of practice sessions to count. They even turned out at noon Christmas Day to polish up their play.

And they showed the results. Their skating was smoother, their passing more accurate, and in defeat they looked exceptionally good. Yet they lost.

Shawinigan is one team the Olympics should beat. It is not a good team, compared with other outfits in the league, and it is only one notch above the cellar-reposing O's in the league standing. The Cataracts are good skaters, good stick-handlers personally, but their team work is poor.

Two-Game Series

With only 15 games left, the locals need to make every one count. To make the play-offs they must nose out the Cataracts and the Sherbrooke Red Raiders, who come to Boston for a two-game series next Monday and Wednesday. The Canadians, all five teams in the league, however, with their ability to get ice whenever they wish, appear a bit too powerful for the Olympics to take the necessary number of tilts.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Olympics hoped that last night's game would be the springboard from which they could jump into a victory streak and the play-offs. . . . Now they must wait until tomorrow night when they meet the Cataracts again at the Garden. . . . The game was the sixth straight affair that the locals have lost at home by the margin of a single point. . . . Three of those games went into overtime.

The "Guibord from Spain" combination was working last night and rang up two markers. . . . Gerry Desrosiers teamed with Johnny Lax for the third Boston tally. . . . Ted Frazier was outstanding for the O's in the nets.

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At the Garden yesterday afternoon, the Junior Olympics made a successful home debut against the Brock-Hall six of New Haven by winning 5 to 2. . . . The New Haven club was runner-up for the National A. A. U. championship a year ago. . . . The Junior's first line of Thompson, Sullivan, and Owen, which Coach Hago Harrington may pull up to the seniors, accounted for three goals. . . . Next league game for the youngsters is Friday night at the Garden with the Springfield Indians.

Football Coaches Meeting

CHICAGO, Dec. 27 (AP)—Football coaches, enjoying an eight-month respite from scoreless ties and blocked punts, began swarming into Chicago today for the opening session of their annual convention.

The program unofficially opens tonight when the trustees of the National Football Coaches Association hold their annual dinner. Formal start of the convention is set for tomorrow morning.

The direction of the three-day meeting is in the hands of Wisconsin's head coach, Harry Stuhldreher, President of the Association. His successor will be chosen at the concluding session Friday.

Coaches freely forecast considerable talk about changes in the rules, but no recommendations for major alterations were expected when Chairman Lou Little of Columbia makes the rules committee's report.

A highlight of the program will be a joint session with the National Collegiate Athletic Association Thursday, when "intercollegiate football and the public" will be discussed.

Prof. W. B. Owen of Stanford University, President of the N. C. A. A., will speak for that organization, Stuhldreher for the coaches, and Branch Rickey, head of the St. Louis Cardinals baseball farm system, for the public.

Various technical phases of the game will be discussed by Fred Thomsen, Arkansas; Mal Elward, Purdue; Dick Harlow, Harvard; Ted Bank, Idaho, and Maurice (Clipper) Smith, Villanova. Motion pictures will be shown of many big games of 1938 to aid in the discussions.

An honorary lifetime membership in the Association will be presented to Dr. H. C. (Curley) Byrd, President of the University of Maryland, one-time coach and athletic director of that school.

Tech and State Bow in Placid Hockey Tourney

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Dec. 27 (AP)—Collegate skaters and skiers held the center of attraction today for hundreds of winter sports devotees here for Christmas Week festivities.

With eight college hockey teams already playing in a round robin tournament for the Samuel H. Packer trophy, the skiers were scheduled to take to the surrounding Adirondack mountainsides Friday in a four-day competition.

And, to top it off, there's a hockey series between Harvard and Princeton beginning Thursday and the Adirondack A. A. U. Championship four-man bobsled events on the Olympic slide New Year's Day.

Leaders after the opening day's play in the hockey round robin were Cornell, Williams and Hamilton. Cornell whipped St. Lawrence, 11 to 1, Williams downed Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 2 to 1, and Hamilton beat Mass State, 3 to 1, in matches yesterday.

Entered in the ski competition, won by Dartmouth's strong team last year, were the defending champions and teams from Bowdoin, Colgate, Cornell, Penn State, Princeton, Williams, Middlebury, Yale and McGill of Montreal, Canada.

College Hockey

Colgate 2, Brown 1 (overtime).

Clyde Phipps Wins

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Dec. 27 (AP)—Clyde Phipps yesterday added his name to the long list of champion bobsled pilots from Keene Valley, N. Y., by winning the one-half mile two-man novice race which inaugurated the 1938-39 season at the Mt. Van Hoevenburg bob run.

Phipps negotiated the four heats in 2m. 58. 48s, winning easily in a field of seven starting teams.

"Buster" Pratt, 14-year-old son of William Pratt, veteran pilot for the State Conservation Department, driving in his first race, finished next, less than five seconds behind Phipps whose second run of 44.16s. set the fastest heat of the day.

The races, held under the auspices of the Adirondack Bobsled Club, were in the nature of a tryout for the reconstructed Olympic Run, scheduled to open officially for the season on New Year's Day.

Major Leagues Taking Million Out of 1939 Air

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—Major league baseball clubs will get around a million dollars out of the air in 1939, but the fact remains all of the 16 teams which have decided to broadcast their games are not completely sold on this blue-sky proposition.

Col. Jacob Ruppert of the New York Yankees, for instance, is convinced that the probable $100,000 he will receive for permitting broadcasts is something of a reverse-English profit, like putting a quarter in one pocket and losing a half-dollar out of another, which does seem like a rather roundabout way of making money.

Colonel Ruppert figures that although most fans like to see what they are hearing, there are others who just like to hear what they are hearing, except when the home team is eight run behind, going on nine.

These fans who are content to just listen, particularly when they can save money, will stay home in numbers large enough to more than offset the added income from the radio sponsors, Colonel Ruppert estimates.

However, his argument that the radio and fat gate receipts do not mix has a rebuttal in his own Kansas City club of the American Association. On balmy summer nights you can stroll down a Kansas City street and keep in touch with the game without losing a ball or a strike as one radio blends with another. In fact, the service station attendants have a standard greeting: "Blues in front 2 to 1 in the sixth. What can I do for you?"

Yet Kansas City is a booming baseball town, with major league attendance. Sunday home games and holiday games are not broadcast for reasons in line with the Colonel's views, but otherwise the absent fans know everything that is happening.

It is reported that $50,000 is about the sum most major league clubs get for permitting broadcasts, but in some cases the sum probably is well above that figure. The Yankees, for instance, probably will demand and get twice that much on the assumption that more fans will tune in to listen to Lou Gehrig or Joe Di Maggio hit a home run than will care to listen to some other team striking out.

Anyway, it would appear that Colonel Ruppert does not have to worry. His Yankees might be on the air, but they will not be in it, and they would still draw fans when other clubs would have trouble drawing a good, deep breath.

U. S. P. S. to Celebrate Silver Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The United States Power Squadrons, formed in 1914 to "establish a high standard of skill in the handling and navigation of power boats," will observe its Silver Anniversary next year, starting with the National Motor Boat Show here Jan. 6 to 14.

With new chapters springing up throughout the East and spreading along the Great Lakes and in other sections of the country, the twenty-fifth year will find the organization engaged in its biggest expansion program since its founding. Several thousand boat owners will attend the free instruction classes conducted by Power Squadrons units during 1939.

The U. S. P. S. will hold its annual meeting and Silver Anniversary Ball here Jan. 14, and will conduct an educational exhibit at the Motor Boat Show.

Indiana Better Learn The Notre Dame System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Indiana University's eight major football opponents in 1939 will include five colleges whose coaches favor the Notre Dame style of play.

Indiana's complete 1939 football schedule is as follows:

Sept. 30—Nebraska.
Oct. 7—Iowa at Iowa City; 14—Wisconsin at Madison; 21—Illinois at Champaign.
Nov. 4—Ohio State at Columbus; 11—Fordham at New York; 18—Michigan State at East Lansing; 25—Purdue.

Sporting Around the Hub

Red Sox Establish Record

An all-time offensive record for Boston baseball was established last season when those six Red Sox regulars—Manager Joe Cronin, Jimmy Foxx, Joe Vosmik, Ben Chapman, Mike Higgins and Roger Cramer—finished in the .300 batting circle of the American League. Never before had so many local hitters reached the select class. The sextet paced the Sox to the league offensive crown that missed the .300 mark by a single percentage point.

Even the powerful Yankees, who managed their third straight World Series triumph, could not match the Boston pace. Only three Yanks attained the charmed circle. As a group, however, their extra-base and home run power far exceeded that of the Red Sox and the entire circuit.

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It is interesting to note that when the Red Sox won their last American League pennant, with Ed Barrow managing, they placed only one man above .300. His name was George H. Ruth, otherwise known as Babe.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Red Sox cannot hope to match this sensational 1938 record during the fast-approaching season. With Chapman and Higgins gone the attack figures to fall off several points. But added mound assistance from Galehouse and Auker may balance the situation.

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Always a popular sports affair, the annual Father and Sons Night of Temple Ohabei Shalom takes place in the Brookline Temple this evening. Gene Tunney is the guest of honor and principal speaker.

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The National indoor tennis singles and doubles championships for girls was under way today at the Longwood Covered Courts. Helen Bernhard of New York, recently listed No. 17 on the women's ranking, is defending the title she has won for the past two years.

♪ ♪ ♪

The sixth season of the Bay State Ice Hockey League opens at the Arena this evening, with Wellesley, Framingham, Walpole and Needham expected to set the pace in the play-off scramble.

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Seven college basketball teams throughout New England remain in the undefeated class. They are: Yale Brown, Rhode Island State, Worcester Tech, Massachusetts State, Williams and Tufts.

♪ ♪ ♪

The appointment of Roy Bronsdon as the new Brae Burn golf pro has met with popular acclaim. The former Wianno Country Club pro does not rank with the top-notchers nationally, but he has ranked high in the New England Professional Golfers' Association for 12 years and in 1934 won the Massachusetts open tourney.

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Entry blanks for the annual indoor games of the Boston Y. M. C. A. are available. The meet is scheduled for the evening of Jan. 21, and all entries must be in by Jan. 14. For information and entry blanks get in touch with W. C. Hultgren, 316 Huntington Avenue, Boston.

♪ ♪ ♪

Many local college stars get their start in this Y. M. C. A. meet. The events follow: special invitation mile; 45-yard dash; 300, 600 and 1,000-yard runs; 45-yard high hurdles; two-mile run; putting 16-lb. shot, and running high jump. Relay races can also be arranged.

New Britain High Eleven to Travel In Special Cars

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Dec. 27 (AP)—New Britain High's grid stars will travel in style when they leave for Baton Rouge, La., and their "National Championship" game with duPont Manual High of Louisville, Ky., Dec. 31.

The 36-man squad, led by Capt. William Gray, 158-pound guard, will leave here at 6 p. m. today in three special cars, one coach being fitted out with gymnasium apparatus so that the players can keep limbered up enroute. There will be no stops for practice. At least one other car, and possibly two, will be provided for guests.

The New Britain team, undefeated in nine starts this season, will arrive in New Orleans early Thursday and motor to Baton Rouge. Coach "Chick" Shea refused to forecast the outcome of the game, but said his players, who have not had a contest since Thanksgiving, were "in fine condition, mentally and physically."

Colgate Six Tops Brown

RYE, N. Y., Dec. 27 (AP)—Colgate's hockey team conquered Brown in an overtime game, 2 to 1, before 1,000 spectators at the Playland Ice Casino here last night.

English Soccer

LONDON, Dec. 27 (AP)—Derby County established superiority over Everton, its chief rival for English Football League leadership, by winning 2-1 today. Yesterday the teams drew 2-2 at Everton in the first of their home-and-home Christmas Holiday matches.

Taking three of the four maximum points in the two games, Derby now leads the Toffeemakers by three points. Victorious 4-2 over Grimsby Town yesterday, Wolverhampton Wanderers made a clean sweep with a convincing 5-0 triumph today. The Wolves now have 27 points, three less than Everton.

Blackburn Rovers weathered the heavy series and increased its second division lead to one point. The Rovers, playing at home yesterday, edged out Bury 1-0, and today defeated the Lancashire Club 4-2. The second-place Sheffield United team garnered three points in the two games with a 5-1 verdict over Southampton Boxing Day and a 2-2 deadlock today.

Important Ski Events to Be Staged In Mount Revelstoke National Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Canada—Members of the Revelstoke Ski Club, which operates in Mount Revelstoke National Park, British Columbia, are looking forward to a banner season this winter. The Western Canadian Ski Championships, set for Feb. 16 to 19, 1939, have been awarded to the Revelstoke club, and skiers from all over Western Canada, as well as from clubs in the western United States, are expected to attend. This important ski tournament will be featured by jumping, cross-country, downhill and slalom events, both open and closed. Arrangements are being made to run a "snow train" from the Pacific Coast, and indications are that a special train will be necessary to bring ski enthusiasts from the East as well.

A feature of the championships will be the inauguration of the new downhill run, located north of the Greely road on the south slope of Mount Revelstoke. Constructed by club members with the assistance of the National Parks Bureau, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, the new downhill course commences near the 11-mile point on the spectacular Mount Revelstoke motor highway, which ascends the mountain by a series of well-graded switchbacks. The vertical drop of the run is approximately 2,200 feet in a distance of a mile and a quarter, and many speedy descents are expected during the downhill events. The slalom course is located slightly west of the downhill. A new jump is in the course of construction.

Winter sports are an annual feature at Mount Revelstoke National Park, for in common with other parts of the Selkirk Mountains, the winter snowfalls are very heavy and provide ideal skiing conditions. An abundance of powdered snow mantles the mountain slopes and fills out the deep valleys, thus removing hazards from the path of the flying skier.

Excellent accommodation is available in the town of Revelstoke, which is served by the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and is also accessible by motor highway over the British Columbia highway system from Vancouver, via Kamloops or the Okanagan Valley.

Don Budge Ranks Bunny Austin No. 1

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—Don Budge yesterday placed Henry Wilfred (Bunny) Austin of England, whom he defeated in straight sets in the Wimbledon final, at the head of his world tennis ranking for 1938.

The California star included four American players in his top 10—Bobby Riggs of Chicago, at No. 3; Sidney B. Wood, Jr., of New York, No. 5; Gene Mako, Budge's amateur doubles partner, No. 6, and Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant, Jr., of Atlanta, No. 10. Budge, who opens his first professional tour Jan. 3 at Madison Square Garden against Ellsworth Vines, did not include himself in the rankings.

He placed Australia's John Bromwich behind Austin, and said he expected the two-handed Aussie and Riggs to fight it out for world honors in 1939. Budge's other selections were Roderich Menzel of Czechoslovakia, a likely Davis Cup player for Germany next year, No. 4; F. Cjenar of Czechoslovakia, No. 7; Adrian Quist, Australia, No. 8, and Henner Henkel, Germany, No. 9.

Jimmy George, Iowa, Wins Big Ten Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa—The title of most valuable baseball player in the Big Ten has been given to Jimmy George, University of Iowa outfielder from Dubuque.

First Iowan as well as the first sophomore to win the honor, George will receive a ring between halves of some home basketball games this winter. Big Ten coaches are the donors of the award.

George was the winner of the fifth annual poll conducted among conference opponents, coaches, and newspaper men. The Iowan played right field most of the time, but occasionally appeared at third base and in centerfield.

Iowa's star was the team's leading hitter, with a .375 average in all games and .353 in title contests. He led his team mates in runs batted in also and was charged with only two errors in 24 games.

Patty Berg's Plans

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla. (AP)—Patty Berg of Minneapolis, named the outstanding U. S. woman athlete of 1938 in the annual Associated Press poll and holder of the National golf championship, will compete in at least two Florida tournaments this winter.

The stocky redhead, a freshman at the University of Minnesota, will defend the South Atlantic title at Ormond Beach, Feb. 21-25, and will try for the Florida East Coast Championship, only one that has eluded her so far, on the St. Augustine links Feb. 28 to March 4.

She also may enter the Palm Beach Championship, which she won in 1937.

Big Ten Games On Iowa's Schedules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa—No one ever can accuse the University of Iowa of dodging Big Ten football rivals for three of the schedules during the next four seasons include six conference games.

Only twice in history—1923 and 1929—the Iowans signed half a dozen league foes yet the trend toward heavier schedules now shows six games in 1939, 1941, and 1942. Coach Eddie Anderson drew the 1942 schedule.

Iowa will play 10 conference games at home in the coming four seasons, including three in 1940 and 1942, a summary of the cards shows.

Here is the lineup: 1939—Indiana and Minnesota at home, Michigan, Wisconsin, Purdue, Northwestern away; 1940—Wisconsin, Purdue, and Illinois at home; Indiana and Minnesota, away; 1941—Indiana and Minnesota at home; Michigan, Wisconsin, Purdue, and Illinois, away; 1942—Illinois, Purdue, and Wisconsin at home; Michigan, Indiana, and Minnesota, away.

Cricket

ADELAIDE, Australia, Dec. 27 (CP Cable)—A masterly double century by Don Bradman featured the Sheffield Shield cricket match between South Australia and Queensland yesterday. The home team compiled 462 runs in reply to the Queenslander's first innings score of 184.

The Australian captain hit up 225 runs in 5 hours, 29m., making 15 boundary strokes. He gave two chances during the innings.

At Melbourne, Victoria amassed 504 runs after New South Wales first innings had closed 294. Going in a second time the home team had made 215 for three at the close of play.

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 27 (CP Cable)—A holiday crowd of 25,000 spectators saw England assume a commanding position in the second day's play of the opening test cricket match against South Africa yesterday. The touring team completed its innings for 422 runs and at the adjournment the Springboks had lost five wickets for 166.

Looked Good Even in Defeat

Wide World

Frankie Brimsek

Although beaten 1-0 by Rangers Sunday night the new Bruin goalie played spectacular hockey, twice out-guessing clever Ranger scorers who were in clear for scoring chances. He beat Toronto in the opening game of the present season in Toronto, 3-2.

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Highlights in American League Batting—Broda Stars—U. S. Tennis Rankings

Jimmy Foxx Paces Red Sox To American League Crown

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Official 1938 American League batting averages, released today, emphasize once again the shifting of offensive power from the outfield to infield. For the seventh successive season the titleholder plays an infield berth, shattering the ancient belief that a team's run-making strength generally lies in the grassed area beyond the base paths.

Jimmy Foxx, in a sensational comeback drive, hit a robust .349 for the Boston Red Sox in 149 championship games. It was his second crown. In 1933, wearing a Philadelphia uniform, he posted a .356 average for the leadership. The promising young Cleveland rookie, Johnny Heath, chased Foxx home with a .343 figure.

Outfielders First

From 1907 through 1931, outfielders practically monopolized American League hitting championships. Over that period the count was 22 to 3, in favor of gardeners. But in more recent campaigns the trend has gone in reverse. In successive years Dale Alexander, Foxx, Lou Gehrig, Buddy Myer, Luke Appling, Charley Gehringer and Foxx again have topped the list of regulars, and all wear infielders' gloves.

Sharing the spotlight last season with Foxx was Hank Greenberg, Detroit first baseman. The Bronx boy hit a peak of 58 home runs, threatening Babe Ruth's all-time four-bagger record right down to the final day.

The Red Sox placed six regulars in the .300 class—Foxx, Ben Chapman, Manager Joe Cronin, Joe Vosmik, Pinky Higgins and Roger Cramer—and took the team batting title away from the Detroit Tigers. Along with those six regulars, Boston also placed Moe Berg, Jim Tabor and Johnny Peacock among the select, and saw Gene Desautels soar to .291. The Sox hit 299, six points up on the Washington Senators.

Yankees Sixth

Believe it or not, the world champion Yankees were almost out of sight on the team list. Following Boston and Washington were Cleveland, St. Louis, Chicago and then —New York. Only the Tigers and lowly Athletics were below the champs. The catch, of course, is apparent in the total base and extra base hit columns. The Yanks had 174 home runs and 2411 total bases, far exceeding all rivals.

As a unit, the American League duplicated its 1937 batting average of .281. The home run total leaped fro 806 to 864, a new record. The circuit also established a standard by hitting 37 four-baggers with the bases loaded, surpassing the 1929 National League mark of 30.

The Yankees led the league in winning games both at home and abroad, with the Red Sox second on each table. New York took 55 out of 77 at the Stadium and 44 out of 75 on the road.

Detroit Leads

Official fielding averages, released yesterday, give Detroit first place with a .976 figure. The Tigers outraced the St. Louis Browns by the slender margin of a single percentage point. Cleveland was a point behind the Browns, and the Yanks another point behind the Indians.

Zeke Bonura, Washington, led first basemen; Myer, Washington, second basemen; Clift, St. Louis, third basemen; Kress St. Louis shortstops; Fox, Detroit, the outfielders; York, Detroit, the catchers, and Chandler, New York, the pitchers.

Yankee Frank Crosetti broke the league standard in double plays at shortstop with 120. Lou Gehrig, who was anchor man on a majority of Crosetti's twin plays, shattered the record for first basemen with 157. Foxx took part in 153, also breaking the old mark of 150.

Briefs . . . Joe Gordon, of the Yankees, participated in five double plays in the first game of a doubleheader at St. Louis July 26, equalling the standard for second basemen. . . . Nineteen pitchers fielded for 1.000, but Chandler headed the list with 68 perfect chances. . . . Dick Siebert, Athletics, played 46 games at first base without an error. . . . Pinky Higgins, Red Sox, had only one assist in the May 8 game with Cleveland, tying a league record.

Play on the Boards in New York

Wide World

Some of the competitors in the national junior tennis championships at the Seventh Regiment Armory. Left to right: Victor Withstandley of Storm King School; William J. Fisher, Jr., of the College of the City of New York; Orme Wilson, Jr., of Harvard; Jerome Lieberthal of Cornell; William Witkin, of Phillips Exeter Academy and Richard Shipp of Lemoyne Junior High School, New York.

Rangers Halted; Smythe Team In Winning Spurt

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	12	3	1	44	16	25
Rangers	11	5	1	45	34	23
Americans	8	6	3	42	46	19
Chicago	7	8	3	42	45	17
Toronto	7	7	3	34	28	17
Detroit	5	12	2	37	52	12
Canadiens	4	13	1	37	60	9

Results Dec. 24
Toronto 2, Detroit 0.

Results Dec. 25
Rangers 1, Boston 0.
Detroit 4, Canadiens 1.
Americans 5, Chicago 1.

Result Dec. 26
Toronto 2, Rangers 0.

Rangers just missed climbing into a tie with the Bruins for first place in the National Hockey League over the week end. At least they went a long way toward that achievement by beating the Bruins on Boston ice, 1 to 0, Sunday night, but missed when the improved Toronto Leafs brought their recent winning streak to New York and beat the Patrick men 2-0.

Toronto had beaten Detroit on Saturday night and when they won last night they had completed a spurt of three victories and a tie in their last five games. Although the Red Wings were victims of Toronto on Saturday night they returned home Sunday and halted Canadiens 4-1 to strengthen their hold on sixth place.

Americans settled the tie with Chicago for third place in the league standing Sunday night by playing the part of an ungracious host and beating the guest team 5 to 1. That gave the Amerks undisputed rights to third place in the standing.

The purchase of Bucko McDonald and the return of Gordon Drillon seem to have added two important factors to the Leafs. McDonald has tightened the defense and Drillon adds real scoring threat to the attack. Saturday night the Leafs beat Detroit when Pep Kelly scored while the Wings were shorthanded in the second period and Drillon added the other goal in the third session. To further prove the defense is better, Hal Broda scored his second straight shut out last night. Rangers lost Neil Colville early in the second period handicapping their attack.

Lester Patrick evened matters with Art Ross Sunday night when his team shutout the Bruins 1-0. In the last game between the two in New York the Rossmen had played defensive hockey to win 3-0 and Patrick vowed he would play defensive hockey in Boston, which he did, before the biggest crowd of the season. In one way it was the sort of hockey the Bruins liked even in defeat for they were minus both Bill Cowley and Milt Schmidt and were not equipped to either halt the fury of a sustained Ranger attack or stage much of an offense. Phil Watson got the important Ranger goal in the second session, ending Frankie Brimsek's scoreless streak at two games and one period.

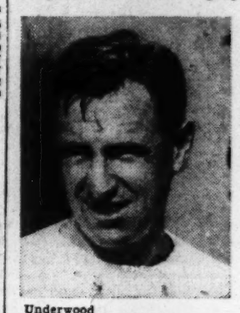
W. M.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Getting an Early Start

This summer's match for the Westchester Polo Cup promises to be a real battle. Not only have the United States polo authorities started their campaign to defend the famous trophy; but Great Britain is busily engaged in preparing to carry out its challenge. We do not recall a challenge match where the preparations have been so well underway as far in advance of the match as is the case right now.



Underwood
Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.

June 4 is the date set for the opening game at International Field, Long Island; but already the British have ponies being trained in Del Monte, Calif.; Gerald Balding has been named as captain of the team, and February will find players and ponies starting practice matches which are to lead up to the big international affair.

Has Hard Task Ahead

That the British authorities are none too early in starting their campaign is certain. The United States is going to assemble a very formidable quartet, and the challengers will need the best of ponies, individual players, and team-work if they are to hope to win the trophy which Uncle Sam has held during the past 17 years.

Like every other sport, pony polo has become a highly-skilled game in the United States during the past 25 years. It has become more generally played than in Great Britain, so that if the British hope to regain the prestige which they used to enjoy at this game they must wage a much more intense campaign than those which they have staged of late.

America Preparing

The United States authorities have also started their preparations to defend the trophy. While their players will not begin active practice for the matches until May, the work of getting ready will start much earlier. Already the U. S. P. A. has sent letters to 13 of the leading players of the country inviting them to take part in the trials which are to be held for the team.

These men are expected to get themselves and ponies into playing condition early so that when the trials do start, they will be ready for immediate action. This will give them a little over a month in which to get in top form, and it should be ample time in which to show the selection committee which of the players should make up the American four.

Can Present All-Star Team

The 13 players who have been invited to try for the American team furnish the selection committee with one of the finest squads ever known to pony polo. Among them are four players handicapped at 10 goals each, and should they be picked for the team, it would be the first time that the United States had ever entered a 40-goal team in one of these matches.

Tommy Hitchcock, who will undoubtedly be captain of the team; Stewart Iglehart, and Mike Phipps are three of the four who have played in previous matches, while Cecil Smith, the famous Texan, is the fourth. But they will have to be in their very best form if they are to beat out some of the other candidates. The team that is finally picked, however, should be one of, if not indeed, the strongest, quartet ever to represent America.

Basketball

College basketball is starting out on what promises to be its most popular year in the United States. This game has been slow in taking on in some parts of the country; but now it is drawing good crowds in all sections. As a result there has been a steadily increasing call for books on the subject, and one of the latest is from the pen of Dr. H. Clifford Carlson, coach of the sport at the University of Pittsburgh.

Dr. Carlson is known as the father of systemized basketball, and in his book entitled "Basketball, the American Game," he has given a picture of the game which will be of value to player and spectator. It is from the press of Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York City, and sells for $1.

Sport Shorts Here and There

This winter's professional golf tournaments offer the pros purses aggregating $100,000. . . . Since 1888 Yale has had three varsity football teams that were unscored on. The last was in 1909, when Howard Jones, now at Southern California, was coaching his Alma Mater. . . . The seniors on the Alabama football team this fall took part in only two defeats in their three years of play. . . . Ralph Heikkinen, Michigan's all-America guard, has been elected vice-president of the "M" Club of varsity letter winners still in college.

Texas Christian University has won 43 games, lost 11, and tied 4 under the coaching of Dutch Meyer during the past five years. . . . Ray Carnelly, Carnegie Tech quarterback, is also a letterman at basketball and baseball. . . . Kansas has won six Big Six Conference basketball titles, tied for another, and finished second once in the last eight years under the coaching of Dr. Forrest C. Allen. That's pretty nearly a perfect record.

Football Yet to Come

East vs. West

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27 (AP)—Twenty-two Eastern all-Stars, said their co-coaches today, may have to spend their last week of preparation for the Shrine East-West game here next Monday without benefit of scrimmage.

Coaches Bernie Bierman of Minnesota and Andy Kerr of Colgate issued a call for any moderately good team to show up at Berkeley, where the East is training.

Yesterday the East indulged in a mild workout and then saw the California-Georgia Tech game at Berkeley, which ended 13-0 for the Bears. They got an eyeful of Vic Bottari, who was most of the show for the Californians, and his team mate Dave Anderson. Both are on the Western aggregation being organized by Coaches Babe Hollingberry, Washington State, and Biff Jones of Nebraska for next Monday's game.

At Stanford University, where the West is practicing, co-mentors Hollingberry and Jones finally solved the problem of what to do with too many triple-threat backs.

They shifted Walt Nielson of Arizona and Pug Manders of Drake, both star ball-packers, to the blocking back position. There had to be room, they said, for ball-carriers and passers like Bill Boyd of Texas, Paulman of Stanford, and Bottari.

Rose Bowl

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 27 (AP)—Wallace Wade of Duke University and Howard Harding Jones of the University of Southern California have a lot in common in addition to the fact that both have football teams playing in the Rose Bowl next Monday afternoon.

As they sent their respective teams through another practice session today, a review of their past victories shows that both have a decided affection for golf, both are long on hard work and short on words, both strike their chins when thinking and both are hoping for victory when their teams come together.

Jones and Wade have both sent three different teams into the Pasadena classic, but the coming battle marks the first time the two coaches, rated as among the greatest in the nation, have ever crossed each other's trails in combat.

Jones has an edge in Rose Bowl success. His teams were never tied or beaten in three bowl games and scored a total of 103 points to opponents' 26.

Wade brought three Alabama teams to Pasadena and left with two victories and one tie. The three accumulated 51 points to opponents' 26.

Jones took over the Trojan machine in 1925 and has guided it to 109 victories as against 32 defeats and nine ties. His all-time book, starting in 1908 at Syracuse University, lists 161 victories, 59 losses and 16 tie games for an average of .754.

The Dukes and the Trojans will make Rose Bowl history next Monday when they play before a throng of more than 90,000 which will pay approximately $300,000 for the privilege.

Cotton Bowl

DALLAS, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Texas Tech Red Raiders, training here for their Cotton Bowl game with St. Mary's Jan. 2, romped through a two-hour scrimmage in the mud yesterday, then decided they'd just as soon come back for more.

However, this was vetoed by the coaches.

The Raiders even threatened to wallow Coach Pete Cawthorn in the mud if he decided they shouldn't work out again. But the coach took the chance. The Raiders had Sunday off but didn't show the effects of Christmas celebrating—all of the Techs ran a mile to start yesterday's workout without anyone slowing up.

Sugar Bowl

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Sugar Bowl's week-long festival of sports was off to a flying start today on basis of a hectic round of rowing, sailing, and boxing contests.

Boxers of Loyola University of New Orleans and Clemson College, Southern Conference champions, fought to a 4-4 draw in a dual meet last night.

Dr. H. S. J. Walker of Mobile, Ala., fish class champion of the annual sailing regatta two years ago, regained the title yesterday by beating representatives of seven other Gulf Coast yacht clubs.

The Orleans Rowing Club of New Orleans won a two-length victory over the Rollins College crew of Winter Park, Fla., in a four-oared race at a mile and a quarter. The time was 7m. and 15.1s.

Orange Bowl

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 27 (AP)—The University of Oklahoma football squad rode toward Miami today ready for a few practice sessions and then the Orange Bowl clash with the University of Tennessee on Monday.

The Tennessee squad, 41 strong, arrived yesterday, and after a welcome, reported to the practice field for a workout.

Peter Fick Adds To Swim Laurels

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Dec. 27 (AP)—Two world swimming records were bettered Sunday by two Pennsylvania aquatic stars taking part in a Christmas Day meet in the Miami Biltmore pool.

Peter Fick of the Broadwood Athletic Club, Philadelphia, set out to better the 50-meter record but was thrown off his timing when his foot caught in a rope at the last turn on the 25-yard course. The judges determined he exceeded the 50-yard mark but failed on the 50-meter try.

Fick shared the 50-yard record with Duke Kahanomoku and Johnny Weismuller with a time of 21.7 seconds prior to today's try. He clipped the time one-tenth of a second.

Miss Dorothy Evans, also of the Broadwood Athletic Club, covered the 50-meter straightaway course in 30.7 seconds to better a record of 31 seconds set 14 years ago by Ethel Lasky at Coral Gables.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Colorado 44, St. Joseph's (Pa.) 39.
Southern California 46, Temple 34.
Bradley Tech 53, Oregon 39.
Depaul 31, Penn State 23.
Loyola (Chicago) 44, Southern Methodist 31.
Indiana State 48, Wyoming 43 (overtime).
Ohio State 46, U. C. L. A. 36.
Nebraska 46, California 42.

Junior Tennis Champion Makes Winning Start

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—Joe Fishbach of New York made an auspicious start in defense of his National junior indoor tennis championship yesterday when he defeated Burton Hellman of New York 6—1, 6—1, in a first round encounter at the Seventh Regiment Armory.

Fishbach's victory paced six of the 12 seeded entrants into the second round of the tournament. The remaining six, including Seymour Greemberg, of Chicago, and Isadore Bellis, of Philadelphia, seeded at 2 and 3, respectively, drew first round byes and will join the other favorites in the second round today.

Bill McGehee, of New Orleans, seeded fourth, accompanied Fishbach into the second round by smothering Herb Wolff, Jr., of White Plains, N. Y., 6—2, 6—2. Fifth-seeded Bill Gillespie of Atlanta, scored over Alter Milberg of New York, 6—2, —2.

The lower half of the seeded list met more strenuous opposition before advancing. Malcolm Weinstein, of Philadelphia, seeded No. 8, won a long match from Bert McGuire of Yonkers, 6—4, 6—3. McGuire established a 2—0 lead in each set, but bowed to Weinstein's greater experience.

Harold Van Rensselaer, seeded ninth, and Melvin Schwartzman, seeded twelfth, both of New York, were the last of the favored group to make the grade. Van Rensselaer topped Dick Franco, local high school player, 6—2, 7—5, and Schwartzman ousted Joel Adler, of Brooklyn, 6—3, 9—7.

The unseeded ranks provided the day's lone up-set, when Richard Bender of Elizabeth, N. J., last year's boys' champion, outlasted Bernard Jacoby of New York, 5—7, 7—5, 6—3.

Jacoby has captured most of the Metropolitan high school tennis championships, but Bender, a student at Pingry School in Elizabeth, steadied after dropping the first set and scored often on accurate net play.

Suspended Players Barred From Three Semi-Pro Tourneys

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 27 (AP)—George H. Sisler, high commissioner of the National Semi-Professional Baseball Congress, announced today that players on the suspended list of organized baseball would be barred from participation in three major semi-pro tournaments in 1939.

The ruling means a complete cooperation with regulations of organized baseball, Sisler said. The three tournaments are the United States National finals at Wichita Kan., Aug. 11 to 23, the Canadian dominion championships at St. John, N. B., Aug. 15 to 23, and the Puerto Rican championship.

In addition, Sisler said, no player who has participated in organized baseball after June 15, 1939, will be eligible for the 800 state and district tournaments.

"The 1939 policy of the National semi-pro baseball organization," he said, "will mean more young players participating on semi-pro clubs than at any time in the past decade."

While the new policy will not prohibit the use of ex-professional players, steps will be taken in 1940 to reduce the number of ex-pros with any club, Sisler explained. The number will be reduced to eight and in the following years decreased to equalize the strength of semi-pro teams throughout the country.

The exact limitations on former professionals will be determined at the annual meeting of district and state commissioners in Chicago, Jan. 29 to 31.

Grid Stars Coming Home

BORDEAUX, France, Dec. 27 (AP)—The American football squad closed its demonstrations Sunday with a Christmas Day exhibition game won by the All Stars 37 to 34 before 6,000 bewildered Frenchmen in Bordeaux Municipal Stadium.

The teams, All Stars and New York, left for Paris yesterday and will proceed back to New York from there, Coach Jimmy Crowley and 24 players make up the squad.

Budge and Alice Marble Top-Ranked by U. S. L. T. A.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—Unless your memory goes back to 1926, when Vincent Richards became a tennis pro, you probably won't be surprised to learn that a couple of prominent young entertainers, J. Donald Budge and Alice Marble, have been given the No. 1 rankings for 1938 by the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

A dozen years ago Richards was easily the No. 1 American player in a year which saw the home forces take plenty of lickings from French stars. But when the rankings were made out at the end of the year, Vinnie's name was not listed. He had joined up with the pros early in the winter, and the tennis fathers ruled he automatically had forfeited his place. Their theory then was that the rankings were made only for guidance in seeding players during the next season.

Recognition

The change in attitude toward the pros that has come about since 1926 is reflected in Budge's being ranked at the top for the third straight year. He's signed up with the pros—in fact, Walter Pate, Davis Cup team captain, helped him conduct the negotiations—but he is given the No. 1 spot in recognition of his great performances.

While Budge won't make his pro debut until Jan. 3, Miss Marble already has embarked on a career in a different branch of the entertainment field, one which doesn't endanger her amateur status. She's a successful singer in a big New York hotel restaurant.

While the two top-ranking players completely dominated their fields during 1938, the rankings, including a number of changes in the "first-ten" lists, reflect a broad basis of selection. Bobby Riggs of Chicago, who bowed out of the national championships rather unceremoniously in the fourth round, again was placed second to Budge. His performances the rest of the season earned him that place. Third place went to C. Gene Mako, Budge's doubles partner, who sprang a distinct surprise by reaching the final of the nationals while comebacking Sidney B. Wood, Jr., of Los Angeles was given the next spot. Mako was eighth a year ago and Wood unranked. Frank Kovacs, also unranked in 1937, jumped into the No. 10 position, while Elwood Cooke, of Portland, Ore., vaulted from 28 to 7, and Gilbert Hunt, Jr., of Washington, D. C., from 19 to 9.

Mrs. Fabyan Second

In women's singles Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, Mass., sixth in 1937, was given the No. 2 ranking while Dorothy May Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif., retained third place. Three players unranked the previous season, Dorothy Workman of Rosemont, Calif.; Margaret Osborne of San Francisco and Virginia Wolfenden of Berkeley, Calif., moved into the first 10 at sixth, seventh and ninth places. Barbara Winslow of Hollywood, Calif., advance from 11 to 4 in the ratings.

No fewer than five of the most prominent women stars, Helen Wills Moody, Helen Jacobs, Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn, Carolin Babcock Stark and Bonnie Miller Blank, were unranked because of "insufficient data." That doesn't mean the U. S. L. T. A. doesn't know how good they are—not when the two Helens were finalists at Wimbledon—but that the court rulers believe they didn't play enough tournament tennis during the past year to earn high places.

The "first tens" in men's singles and doubles and women's singles: (1937 rankings in brackets)

Men's Singles

1—J. Donald Budge, Oakland, Calif. (1); 2—Robert L. Riggs, Chicago (2); 3—C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles (8); 4—Sidney B. Wood, Jr., Los Angeles (unranked); 5—Joseph R. Hunt, Los Angeles (5); 6—Bryan M. Grant, Jr., Atlanta (4); 7—Elwood Cooke, Portland, Ore. (28); 8—Frank Parker, Beverly Hills, Calif. (3); 9—Gilbert A. Hunt, Jr., Washington (19); 10—Francis L. Kovacs, Oakland, Calif. (unranked).

Women's Singles

1—Alice Marble, Los Angeles (1); 2—Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Cambridge, Mass. (6); 3—Dorothy May Bundy, Santa Monica, Calif. (3); 4—Barbara Winslow, Hollywood, Calif. (11); 5—Gracyn Wheeler, Santa Monica (5); 6—Dorothy Workman, Rosemont, Calif. (unranked); 7—Margaret Osborne, San Francisco (unranked); 8—Helen Pederson, Stamford, Conn. (8); 9—Virginia Wolfenden, Berkeley, Calif. (unranked); 10—Katharine Winthrop, Boston (10).

Men's Doubles

1—Budge and Mako; 2—Wilmer Allison and John Van Ryn, Austin, Texas; 3—Joe Hunt and Sidney Wood, Jr.; 4—Kovacs and Robert Harman, Oakland, Calif.; 5—Russell Bobbitt, Atlanta, and Frank Guernsey, Jr., Orlando, Fla.; 6—Elwood Cooke and Wayne Sabin, Hollywood, Calif.; 7—Mort Ballagh and Verne Hughes, Los Angeles; 8—Gardnar Mulloy and George Toley, Miami, Fla.; 9—Gilbert Hunt, Jr., Washington, and Ernest Sutter, New Orleans; 10—Chester Murphy and William Murphy, Chicago.

California Bests Engineers

BERKELEY, Calif., Dec. 27 (AP)—Outplayed for part of the game and outtricked at times by football plays as old as the hills, University of California's Bears came back in the last period yesterday to score twice and defeat Georgia Tech's Engineers, 13 to 0.

In two sharp drives, the Bears traveled 60 yards and 66 yards to snatch victory from what appeared nothing better than a scoreless tie.

Vic Bottario, graduating left halfback, sparked both touchdown tallies. He went over from the three-yard line to break the deadlock and on the second thrust, handed the ball to lanky Louie Smith, right half, who banged through the right side of the Tech line for a gain of seven yards. Bottari added the extra tally with a dropkick after a similar try after the first touchdown had been blocked.

With superior weight and noticeably more ground power on its side, California held a slight edge in statistics during the first half and the last quarter. But in the third period, the swift-moving boys from the South put on a show of "fancy dan" pigskin lugging which had the Californians running around in circles trying to find out who had the ball.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Harvey Harman, head football coach at University of Pennsylvania since 1931, resigned as a result of criticism.

Three Years Ago

Cy Blanton, Pittsburgh's freshman star, succeeded Carl Hubbell as National League's most effective pitcher.

Five Years Ago

Dana X. Bible of Nebraska elected president of American Football Coaches' Association for 1934.

Jewell Young Is Western Champion

CHICAGO, Dec. 27 (AP)—Santa Claus didn't forget Jewell Young, Purdue's great basketball player, leaving him with the designation as the Western Conference's "outstanding athlete" during 1938.

Young, whose 184 points last season set an all-time Big Ten record, won the honor in an Associated Press poll of sports writers, coaches and officials.

Spectators at Buckinghamshire

Wide World

A mixed group of spectators fraternizing on the playing field at Eton (England), recently, when a team of unemployed miners from St. Helens Auckland, Durham, met the famous school's soccer eleven in a return match. The first match was played last year in the north and Eton lost.

Wings Call Player

DETROIT, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Detroit Red Wings, staggering under a load of injuries, has ordered in young Gus Giesebrecht from the Pittsburgh Hornet farm club in an effort to fill one of several breeches before resuming National Hockey League play. Giesebrecht, 20-year-old winger, will make his big league bow against the Chicago Black Hawks here Thursday night as a fill-in man during the absence of three ranking Red Wings.

The Wings currently are without the services of Alex Motter, Eddie Wares, and Modere Bruneteau. All are forwards.

College Football

U. C. L. A. 46, Honolulu Town Team 0.
California 13, Georgia Tech 0.

West Defeats East in Swimming

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., Dec. 27 (AP)—West defeated East in the intersectional relay competition at the fourth annual aquatic forum here yesterday. The westerners piled up 72 points to 54 for the easterners. The relays followed a Pageant, featured by an address by Senator Robert Bulkley of Ohio. The summary of events:

180-yard individual medley relay—West (winners)—Griffin (Kenyon); Sharmont (Michigan); Walsh (Northwestern); Higgins (Ohio State); Johnson (Ohio State); Armbruster (Iowa). East—Saari (Buffalo State); Gibbons (Brown); Estrin (Rutgers); Drennin (Brown); Coopper (Bowdoin); Camel (Rutgers): Time—1m. 41s.

200-meter freestyle, West (winner)—Wolfson (Northwestern); Quayle (Ohio State); Walters (Iowa); Welch (Michigan); Homes (Michigan); Hutchins (Michigan); Hartlein (Ohio State); Walrah (Illinois); East—Walters (Georgia); Stein (Dartmouth); Adams (Lehigh); Steingass (Temple); Christy (Temple) Crowley (Colgate); Barnes (Rutgers); Schifter (City College): Time—1m. 50⅕s. (meet record).

200-meter breaststroke — West (winner); Riggins (Ohio State); Mack (Michigan); Haigh (Michigan); McKee (Michigan); Tennor (Kenyon); Balmich (Northwestern); Chesler (Ohio State); Sharemet (Michigan); East—Saari; Estrin; Wells (Rutgers); McCullough (Brown); Van Norstruand (Rutgers); Weiss (Rutgers); Kirk (Rutgers); Drennen (Brown); time—2m. 15s.

150-meter medley relay—East (winner); Wilcox (Brown); Saltysiak (Brown); Miller (Franklin Marshall); Walker (Brown); Gibbons (Brown); Rood (Florida); West, Griffin (Kenyon); Higgins (Ohio State); Welach (Michigan); Renneker (Ohio State); Hagh (Michigan); Sarries (Northwestern); time—1m. 34.8s.

400-meter freestyle relay—West (winner); Walters (Iowa); Quayle (Ohio State); Sharment (Michigan); Johnson (Ohio State); Hozard (Ohio State); Siefert (Wisconsin); Armbruster (Iowa); Hartlein (Ohio State); East—Miller (Franklin Marshall); Saltysiak (Brown); Rood (Florida); Rostram (Springfield); Steingass (Temple); Adams (Lehigh); Barnes (Rutgers); Walters (Georgia); time—4m. 10.9s.

Total points—West 72; East 54. Standing past four years, one tie, West won two, East won one.

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Antiques Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

Decorative Arts

Opposite Effects Of Changed Colors

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

American furniture manufacturers have been prompt to adopt for all sorts of wood the natural light tones of the birch and maple found in the modern Swedish designs which have been so much admired. Even eighteenth century furniture is being given a "pickled deal" or "light mahogany" finish that is undeniably novel but looked pale, sickly and chemical to at least one observer.

But pleasant or unpleasant, the venture provided an interesting example of the contrasting effects of light and dark tones in the Chicago furniture show. There a local manufacturer showed in separate rooms the same design dining room set, one red-brown mahogany and the other "bleached."

Though the break-front buffet, dining table and chairs were exactly identical in design and size, the two rooms looked as different as though one had been modern and the other Early American. It was astonishing to see what a change in the color of the wood would do. The lighter tone made the room look cheerful and buoyant, while the customary reddish brown seemed heavy and massive.

Kathleen McKenzie

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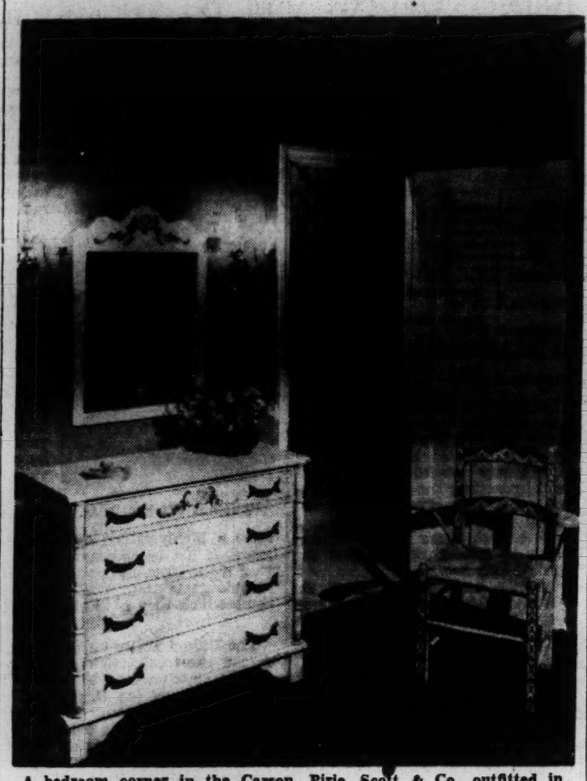


A bedroom corner in the Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., outfitted in California manner. The wall paper is green with pin stripes. Furniture is straw color with decorations in green, purple, citron, red, and heliotrope. Closet paper has purple and green floral pattern on a white background

Fabrics Printed by Photography

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

In the New York studio of Miss Leize (pronounced "Lees") Rose hang two remarkable window draperies of beige celanese satin on which huge African dasies are photographed in dark brown monotone. During the recent Paris Exposition these were shown with the American exhibit of the Architectural League. They are two yards long and one yard wide, and they illustrate a new patented process of photographing on textiles, from which certain novel effects result.

The success of the technic having been established by these curtains, which mark the culmination of many experiments, Miss Rose is continuing to apply her skill as a trained artist to the creation of photographic drapery fabrics; and these are now sold by two of the leading upholstery houses, (W. & J. Sloane and J. H. Thorp & Co.)

Patterns 14 Feet Long

The fact that it is possible to produce patterns 14 feet in length without a repeat, gives these textiles a surprising application in high-ceilinged rooms. In such case oversize motifs and architectural themes of lofty proportions would be feasible—extremely impressive in positions that justify them.

For rooms of average size, however, decorations are available which have short repeats, and others which present a single subject in a space of six or eight feet. Another novel effect is given by drapery folds—a third-dimensional rounding of edges and shadows, which gives a feeling of depth to the theme.

The method is applicable to a wide range of fabrics, including all yarns and most of the weaves. Unbleached muslin, percale, monk's cloth and other materials with a primitive feeling, are particularly interesting in studios, pent houses, country homes of a picturesque type and remodeled barns. Silk, celanese and rayon are daintier and more elegant for conventional apartments, for which uses handkerchief linen and fine batiste are also employed. Curious and baffling surface effects are sometimes arranged by Miss Rose, as when she fastened black net to the fabric and, photographing a floral patern against it, secured interesting tone gradations from the hatched lines.

Many Colors Available

Printing can be done in one tone, or two tones of brown, grey, sepia, blue, red, green, citron or a bright watermelon. The colors are definitely resistant to sunlight and the photographic textiles may be washed whenever the original material is washable. Interesting color effects are achieved in special cases by dyeing the materials after they have been photographed.

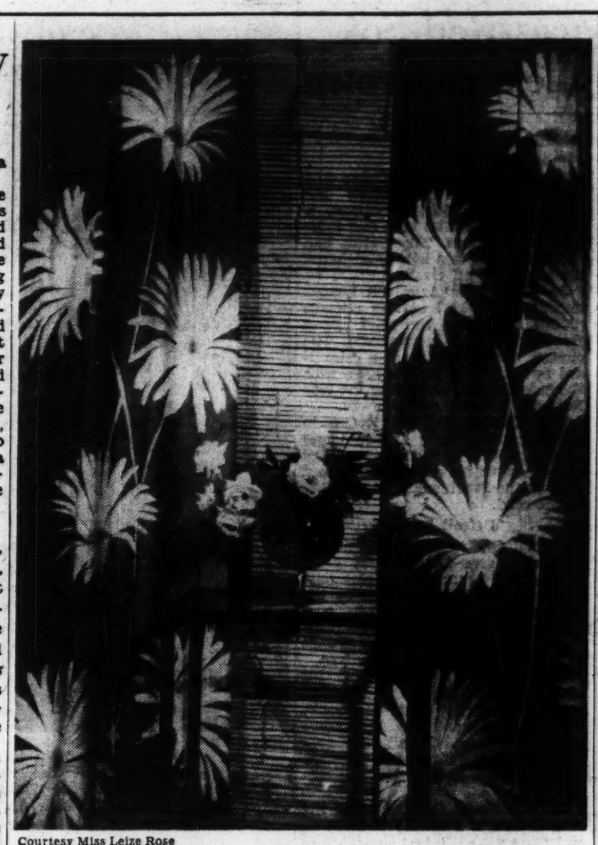
There is no limit except suitability to the employable subject matter; and it is possible to express the period or character of a room without copying traditional patterns. Instead, the motifs can be personal, developed from records of travel or from valued mementoes appropriate to the position the draperies will occupy. Moreover, they can be photographed from historic prints that illustrate the period or the general plan of the decoration.

Expensive? Rather

The expense of these fabrics, although they are in the luxury class, is not so great as it might seem to be indicated, and is likely to diminish, Miss Rose says, as speed in production continues to increase. Twenty-two minutes were required for the original printing of the two curtains with African daisies, but now it is possible to produce 150 yards a day, and this figure will soon be exceeded.

The camera has had a career similar to that of Cinderella. For a long time it sat in the ashes and executed the humble task of filling the family portrait album. But its hour of emancipation came, and after crashing the portals of the fine arts, it was found, wooed and wed by the Prince of Fashion; and now, arrayed in fine garments, photography is playing a role of importance in the world of art and decoration. From it are demanded today the same aristocratic qualities which characterize acceptable work from brush, pencil or burin.

Miss Rose was herself a professional painter before she yielded to the fascination of photography and to it she brings knowledge of composition, perspective, color and story interest. These qualities give to her textiles striking individuality and a decorative quality unlike that shown by other drapery materials.



Courtesy Miss Leize Rose

The draperies are of beige celanese satin and the oversize African daisies are printed in brown. Shown in the recent Paris Exposition in the American section of the Architectural League

Furnishings Relieve Dull Architecture

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

When a family must live in an old house with antiquated architecture which cost too much to change, it is sometimes possible to effect quite different appearances by the use of new interior finishes and furnishings.

A living room, for instance, which was small and choppy with its many niches and varied type windows was made to look more spacious, larger, and more restful, with the use of white on the interior walls.

Formerly papered with a design which in itself made the room seem smaller, the room seemed changed completely when new paper was put on. This paper had a very small, all-over, silver pattern, giving the general effect of a solid shimmery white. The fire-place, formerly made of red brick and dominating the room with its hugeness, was painted white. This at once minimized the corners and forced the fireplace into the background with the walls.

Some of the windows were small, some large, but with no uniformity of shape or height. The former draperies made of figured material, accentuated even more this irregularity and gave a spotty effect. New draperies were made of white moire silk and lined. Being so much like the walls, their varied lengths and widths were not so noticeable.

All this extreme simplicity is enriched by a mulberry carpet spread from wall to wall; by the greens, mulberry, and yellows in the slip cover of the sofa and by a few accents of color in pictures, pottery, books, and occasional chair. Altogether, the room was much improved, and some of the architectural difficulties were erased, all without structural changes.

Dining Room in Blue

In a New York decorator's exhibit the dominant color of a dining room is blue. The baseboard, molding, window and door trim are painted to match the blue leather upholstery of the chair seats. Walls are a rosy-toned beige. Deep blue—almost black—was used for the floors, which are spread with rugs of a pale creamy-tan.

Pacific Coast Color Schemes Are Lively

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Though many a valuable chest of drawers traveled in prairie schooner to the West, or took a long journey "around the Horn" to reach its destination on the Pacific Coast, today furniture is making a reverse journey. It is crossing the Rockies in steam trains to furnish the homes of eastern folks.

But it is a new type of furniture, California designed and built, bearing decoration in the same intense colors seen in sports clothes for women which also came from California this year. The wood of the new furniture is light toned, carrying various finishes in "dusty desert" or "straw," and often equipped with wrought iron pulls, metal stirrups, leather thonging, and straps of bridle leather, as though borrowed from some ranch.

In heliotrope, tomato red, vivid green, reddish purple, citron, and yellows, are painted the decorative patterns on the wood, giving the opportunity for introduction of much more color in homes. When some of these are repeated in other furnishings—draperies, upholstering—the whole scheme of a place is stepped up, with added gaiety.

In a Chicago Store

The use of such strong colors in home furnishings in a group of rooms such as has been shown here by Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., presents a number of practical ideas not only for setting up this type of furniture, but for blending, combining, and contrasting colors, whether one has this type or not.

The problem in many a home, for instance, is something like this—"How shall I furnish my dining room, which opens into the living room? Must I keep to the same colors, or is it permissible to have a complete contrast?" Especially in an old fashioned home, where these two rooms are separated by a double door or an open archway, this question frequently comes up. Adjoining bedrooms, or a bathroom immediately opening into a bedroom, or a large clothes closet opening off a bedroom where the door is usually ajar, all are phases of the same question—how to lead easily and harmoniously with color, from one room to another.

Thus the California house at Carson's, which lately employed so many strong hues in its various rooms, gave a hint as to how much color can be employed and still not produce an abrupt change or shock as the family moves from one room to the next. The browns, citrons, and deep tomato, for instance, in the living room were not suddenly dropped when the adjoining bedroom was furnished, but were carried along, retaining the brown and sand and omitting the tomato, substituting for it a new yellow. The yellow gave a distinct character to the bedroom while the browns and sand blended with these same hues in the living room.

The greens and purples in another bedroom were picked up in the adjoining sun-room, where the heavy textured draperies of spun rayon and cotton repeated the purple accents in the bedroom. To continue the purple idea, the wall paper in the sun-room had a light background sprinkled with bunches of ripe grapes. The green of the preceding room was continued in the short sofa of the sun-room. Then beige was introduced in the rug and white in the painted metal furniture. A tiered white flower stand had luxuriant green plants with graceful sprays of vines hanging from the shelves.

Thus, though the colors were very pronounced in each room, there was seen an effort to carry one or two of them to the adjoining room, so that a sudden shock of completely different tonal schemes was avoided.

Carpets and Other Details

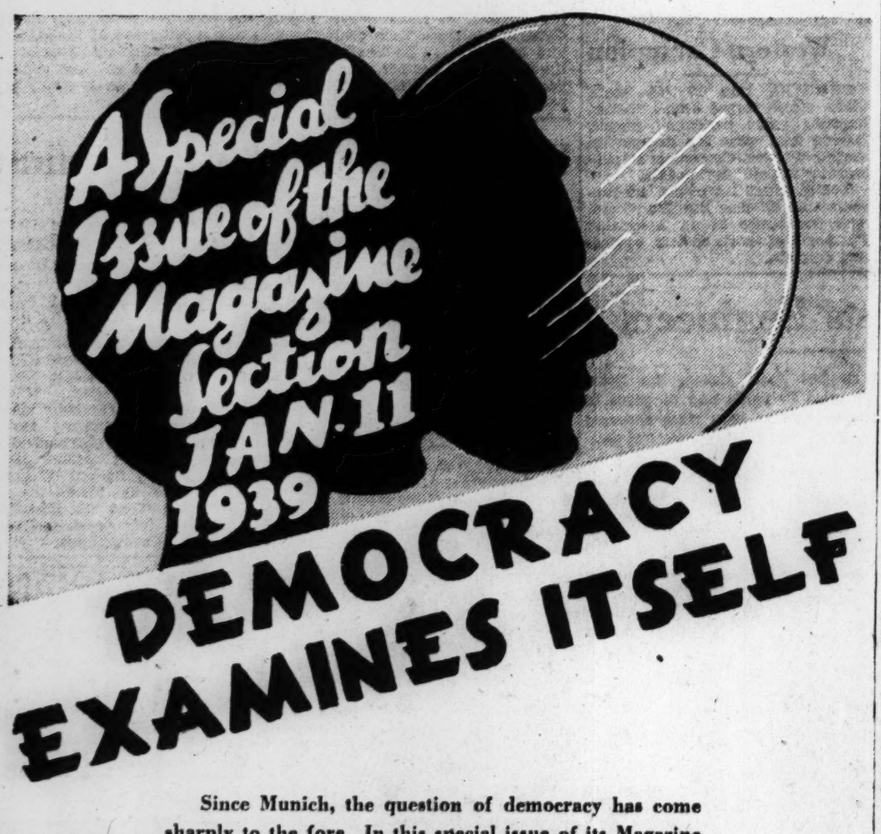
There were other interesting points about this California house. The living room featured a new type of carpeting, similar to a frieze yet with deep looped pile. We were told that this new floor covering has a chemically treated back to keep it flat on the floor and to hold the loops firmly in place. The living room walls had a light yellow cast and the window draperies were horizontally striped with lines of brown, yellow, and neutral. California maple chairs with wood exposed were upholstered in tomato and brick red. Dashes of this same color were seen in the scarf of the Mexican peasant in one of the pictures on the wall, in the tomato toned blotter on the desk, and in little quaint pieces of pottery.

Several interesting ideas were worked out in one of the bedrooms. Billiard green walls, a green carpet, and deep blue candlewick spreads were used to set off the straw colored California furniture. Deep blue chintz draperies hung from cornices which bowed out slightly. Two huge pottery apples in red made the bases for twin lamps on the dresser, the apple decoration repeated on the parchment. A bowl of glorious California poppies brought color to the dressing table opposite.

The large clothes closet for this master bedroom adopted the recent vogue for trimmed shelves, tailored boxes, in colors harmonizing with the room to which it is related. On the white background of the closet wall paper, purple and red morning glories climbed up green poles. To bring this little room in close harmony with the bedroom, horizontal strips of the same paper cut in festoons were used for a narrow border near the bedroom ceiling, thus bringing some connection and harmonious feeling between this room and its necessary adjunct, the clothes closet.

The dining room furniture, also of the California maple, had more brown in its surface, which prompted its name of "dusty desert." It was sturdily built, with wrought-iron pulls on the buffet and leather thonged chairs.

One word about the bathroom: a border of cut-out silhouettes ran around on the sand-colored wall near the ceiling—purple mountains, green cactus, and the little Mexican with broad-brimmed hat, as wide as the mule following him! M. E. Z.



Since Munich, the question of democracy has come sharply to the fore. In this special issue of its Magazine Section, The Christian Science Monitor gives its readers a searching survey of democracy. The ablest writers have been invited to contribute fresh, authoritative views; and its broad scope will cover the influence of self-government on home, business, education, arts and science, as well as world affairs. You will find this special issue not only well worth reading but worth telling your friends about.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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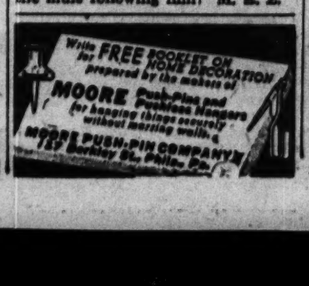
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Homes That Are Planned for Modern Living

Eighth of Twelve Tuesday Articles

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Wellfleet is one of the towns that extend across the narrow neck on the great curved sand spit that goes by the name of Cape Cod, and its summer residents have homes along both shores—the open ocean and the less wild Massachusetts Bay. It is a country of low rolling hills, sometimes near the sea, and of great extents of salt marsh that may keep houses far from the shore but make parts of delightful scenes, along with hill slopes and water stretches.

Peter and Stubbins have designed today's house as suited to such a locality, but it might please as well in a country location where informal living is the rule. The elevation shows the side facing the most attractive scenery, presumably toward the southeast, as this is the ideal orientation.

In the vacation regime for which this dwelling is conceived, four purposes are provided for. All are closely related, but are to a measure segregated. The length of 80 feet is about equally divided for indoor and outdoor relaxing and social activities. These are two essentials, as both bright and rainy days are provided for. Eating is another. The fourth is sleeping and fifth is service, which is confined to a wing of its own.

Dining Table Near Entrance

Entered from the outdoor living room, the indoor living room has the dining table at the end nearest the kitchen. Curtains indicated by zig-zag lines screen the work of arranging meals, which could be served outside in open air with as little labor. One of the walls here is unbroken, for bookcases and furniture, but the other is mostly glass, for overlooking the land and water.

With a width of 15 feet, and length of 40, there is quite a vista in the stretch from fireplace to end of the outdoor living room, which may be screened or not. For entertaining a large party, these two rooms become practically one, yet when their snug corners are occupied by only two or three persons, the interiors seem not over large. Service and equipment, with maid's room and bath, are compactly grouped, set apart from family activities, yet nearby, and at the back of the house.

Sleeping is another of the five essentials mentioned, and to this is given the whole second floor, where there are four bedrooms and a bath. Closets combine with partitions, as space for six beds is allowed—adequate provisions for sleeping, simplified in accord with the informal character of the entire scheme. The cubage of this house is 19,000 and the cost about $5,000. A garage is not usually found with houses of this size in the locality stated.

Every house which is designed in the modern manner for the owner's occupancy, is a special problem, in which the architect considers the family's makeup and the tastes and activities of each one. This being true, it may be many readers who study our series of plans for small homes find certain particular desires fail in some ways to be met. Individual ideas being almost infinitely various, this is inevitable.

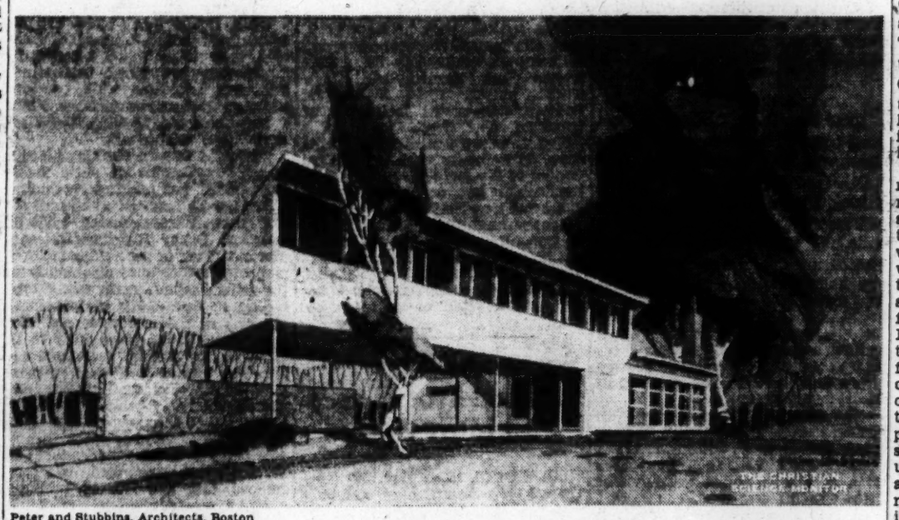
The reader is doubtless impressed by the numerous types which the versatile designers have shown so far. These are promise of satisfying results of their resourcefulness and success in applying advanced architectural ideas to every set of present-day conditions imposed by an owner. It is evidence of the elasticity of this modern approach and its ability to devise with equal success the house that would suit any group of specified needs.

The custom tailor cuts cloth and fits his customer, whatever his build, but always conforms to prevailing fashions and to personal comfort and convenience. The contemporary style in house design responds similarly to every modern desire for comfort and convenience. More readily than any of the past, it fits today's owner's requirements, however unusual they may be.

Every Traditional Style Was Once Modern

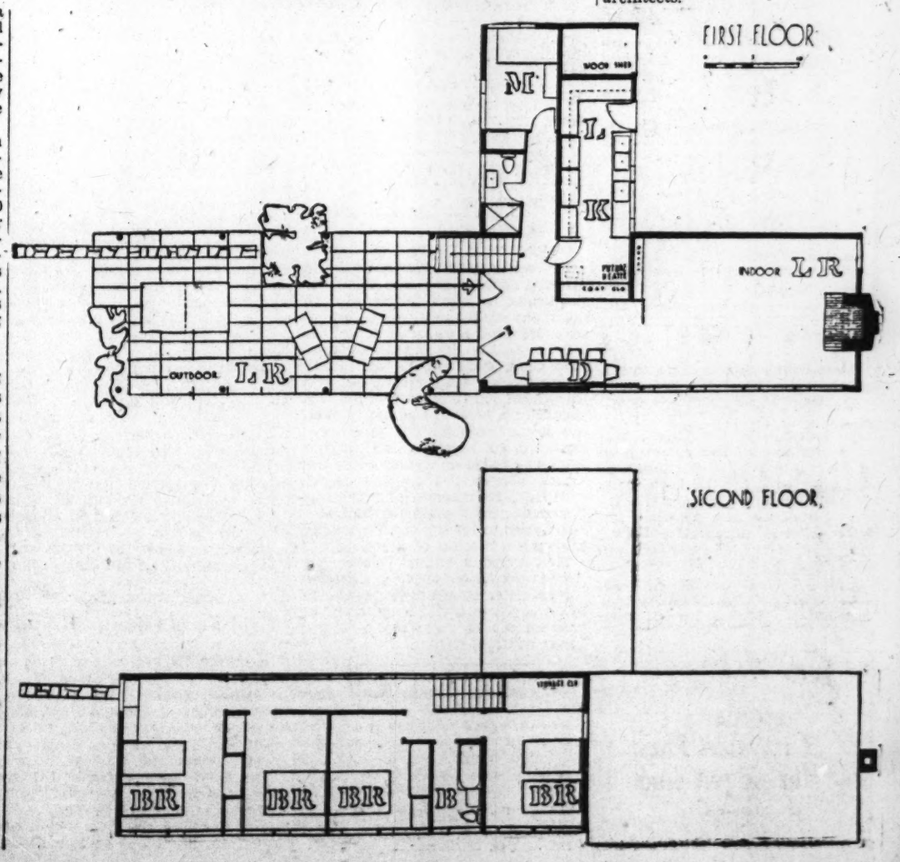
Those former styles changed and developed progressively as living standards and social habits changed. Today "modern" architects are doing the same as those of Tudor and Georgian and American Colonial times did—each one planning, for his own generation, different looking and more suitable houses than had been made before.

Each style of the past was once new and "modern," the outcome of man's continual striving for more and still more comfortable and attractive shelter for his family. Now we are along in the 20th century, with its social habits, home activities, available materials and construction methods wholly different from those of even one century ago. It would be strange indeed if all these influences had not brought forth wholly different and new types of homes, as the most talented of architects have applied their trained minds to the problems of present needs. To achieve this most simply they assume full freedom to use or to set aside ideas commonly accepted long ago. That may mean novelty in room arrangement and in outward appearance, but these are merely incidental to the best results. They are not purposely sought by serious and competent architects.



Peter and Stubbins, Architects, Boston

A seashore house, with outdoor and indoor living rooms each about 20 feet long, and with four bed rooms and bath on second floor, as well as maid's room and bath on first floor. This is an arrangement of unusual attractions and extreme simplicity, which would be quite economical to build. Cubage is 19,000 and cost about $5,000.

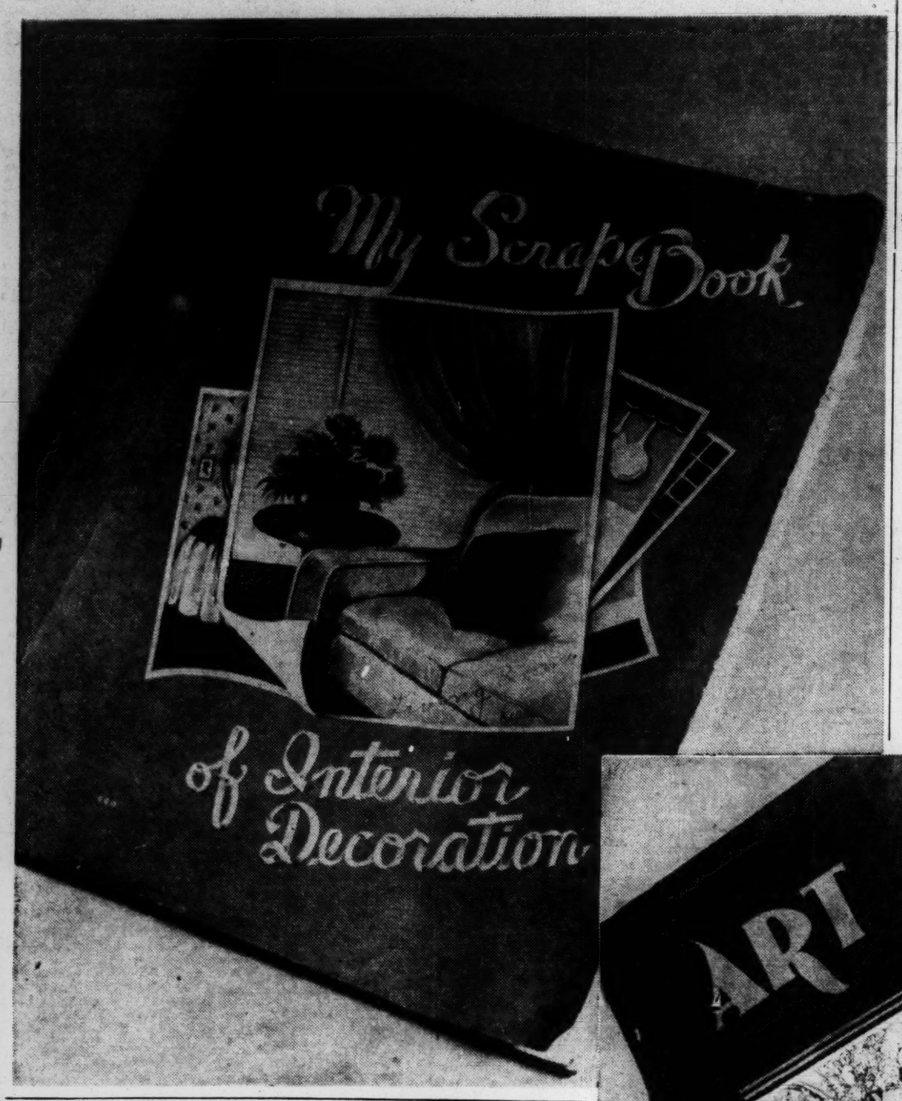


Schools—Colleges Home Study

Home-Grown 'Night School'—With a Newspaper Textbook

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page



With Monitor as Textbook They Formed Their Own Night School

Each Member of Study Group Enrolled for All 'Courses' But Chose One Course for a Scrapbook Major

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One day there came into your Chairman's office three friends, Mr. and Mrs. G. and Miss G., to tell us more about a young people's group in which we have long been much interested. This Wisconsin club had been showing such active appreciation of the Monitor that we had begun to take special notice. When the G's came, we learned why. It seems that the club had formed a sort of "night school," with "courses." Among other results were a collection of beautiful and interesting scrapbooks, for each member of the group had taken a "scrapbook major" for the year. Because the scrapbooks showed so clearly the fine work and thinking and enthusiasm that was back of them we scooped up a few and had their pictures taken for you to see. Then we said to Mrs. G., "Will you, when you get back home, write us about this scrapbook project, so that other groups may get ideas from your club's fine work and experience?" Today we introduce Mrs. G. as our Round Table Guest of Honor.—Chairman.

* * *

Wisconsin

Dear Chairman:

About three years ago, a group of young men and women here, all of whom were over twenty years, having a need of congenial companionship and a mutual desire to grow along some educational line, formed a social and Monitor club. That first year was not as satisfactory as they desired, and at the beginning of the second, at their request, I took over the direction of their efforts.

Our second year's activity consisted of a general, though varied, consideration of The Christian Science Monitor. We took up topics chosen from the different pages, from special columns, essays on the Editorial Page, editorials, book reviews, magazine articles, etc. About five minutes for reporting was allotted each member and the reports were both helpful and interesting, and were received with gratifying attention. The subjects rotated at each meeting. Interest in the Monitor was greatly heightened, resulting in regular subscription to it and a daily reading of it.

To keep up the interest and enthusiasm, we varied our "assignments," using such subjects as these: The 10 best articles; The best article in each of the 12 issues between meetings; Discussion pro and con on the Supreme Court matter (definite sides assigned); Each one assigned a foreign country, any and every reference to that country to be clipped from the Monitor and combined in an attractive fashion; Debate on the Labor situation (to broaden their thought they were each asked to talk on the side opposed to their individual convictions); A letter in the Round Table column gave us the assignment of "Vocations and Avocations"; Select from the last two week's Monitors the article you consider the most beautiful, the one you consider the most exquisite, and so on—the most useful, the most cultural, the most helpful, the most humorous, the most inspiring, the most educational, the most absurd, the most artistic.

The social activities included hikes, an evening of games, a New Year's Eve dance, skating and tobogganing parties, picnics, and outings.

* * *

The second year, in questioning one another to decide upon a program for our meetings, we discovered that most of us were interested in night school work. So, as a group, we decided to form our own "night school" using the Monitor as our source of material.

Our curriculum included the following courses:

Journalism	Home Economics
Economics	History
Art	Nature Study
Music	Education
Literature	Book Reviewing
Physical Science	Political Economy
Current Events	Natural Education

Everyone was required to enroll for all the courses, but must select a "Major" to use for his Scrapbook Thesis. Each one was asked to clip his paper for all the courses, and for each meeting the subject changed. After three different subjects, the fourth meeting was always devoted to a Scrapbook meeting, and each member had to come prepared to explain his method of compiling. The last meeting of the year was the presentation to the group of the completed scrapbooks — each one giving an explanatory speech with his presentation.

I should add that it proved helpful to have novel ideas as often as possible to make the meetings more interesting. For instance, when Current Events was the subject for the meeting, the Current Events Quiz was tried out on everyone, unexpectedly. The Home Economics assignment included the bringing in of samples of demonstration material, such as foods cooked from Monitor recipes. One boy brought a piece of monk's cloth on which he demonstrated cross-stitching and fringing as suggested in a Monitor article. The girls brought sandwiches, candy, cake, and gelatin dessert, with the recipes. The Book Review assignment was given a couple of months ahead so that they might have time to select from the Library a current book reviewed in the Monitor and read it as well as review it. The Natural Science assignment included a diagram or picture of the subject explained.

To me, the whole experience has been most delightful and gratifying, and the results most encouraging. There has been a very definite awakening among the members.

Most sincerely,

(Mrs.) G. C. G.

* * *

All of a sudden we are getting a lot of letters asking us to send lists of correspondents to clubs or to forward such and such a letter to "someone in France" or whatever country happens to interest the reader. So it seems important at this time to say again that we do not give out names. The Round Table is for those who read it. If you read it regularly you will, we think, find correspondents whose letters particularly interest you, and we are glad to forward your letters to these definite persons. If you do not read it regularly, you will not see the letters of other members, and therefore will not have members with which to correspond. And that seems only fair, doesn't it? So please do not ask for lists, nor send in letters for us to choose names to which they shall go. At the same time, we urge you to get acquainted with one another. It's worth it.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

By a Staff Photographer

Some of the Scrapbooks Made by a Group of Young People Who Took The Christian Science Monitor for Their Winter Reading and Reporting. Designing Their Own "Night School" With "Courses," Each Member of the Club Chose a "Scrapbook Major." All the Material Came From the Monitor. The Interior Decoration Scrapbook Shown at the Top Contains Sections on Various Aspects of the Subject, Studies of Various Rooms, Period Furniture, etc., With Articles and Pictures. On the Next Row, the First Two Pictures Show the Cover and One Inside Page of a Huge Scrapbook of Art, the Chapters Illustrating Periods, Art Show Comment, etc. The Cover Design Is in Color, From a Cover of the Magazine Section. The Physical Science Scrapbook Is Divided Into Sections on Aeronautics, Automobiles, Chemistry, Machinery, Metallurgy, Physics, Miscellaneous. The First Two Scrapbooks on the Next Row Deal With Foreign Policy and National Government, and the Third With Books and Book Reviewing. The Original Music Scrapbook Below Is Made on a Piano-Player Roll.

North Carolina Sponsors Free Training Farms For Young People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Raleigh, N. C.

An innovation in vocational education is being sponsored by North Carolinians, who plan the early opening of the Robin Hood Farms near Pinehurst for the free training of worthy but under-privileged boys and girls from every county in the state along the lines of practical farming and domestic science in an endeavor to help them become self-supporting citizen leaders.

The farms include 2,275 acres, of which 750 have been cleared for intensive cultivation. The 17 buildings will be suitable for dormitories and other school structures. A barn there is said to be the largest in North Carolina.

The project, unique in its purpose and plan, has been endorsed by the North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs, the North Carolina United Daughters of the Confederacy, State Colonial Dame chairmen, American Legion Auxiliary units and other organizations. Many state officials and other individuals have also commended warmly its aims and objectives.

Parent Education Groups

How Missouri Organizes and Carries Them Through

You and the PTA—4

By Mrs. Frank E. Dorsey

President of the Missouri Congress of Parents and Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kansas City, Mo.

Eight years before the National Congress of Parents and Teachers held its first meeting, in 1897, there had been established in Missouri an activity in Parent Education which has continued in essence from that time until now; so we, the present leaders, feel that we do not deserve very much credit for the fact that in our state, study groups are the embodiment of the fundamentals of the parent-teacher movement. We are extremely grateful that the woman who established us on such a firm foundation, and has guided and encouraged us in this branch of the work, is still with us today, advanced in years as the world judges, but young in heart and in spirit. This woman is Mrs. Edwin R. Weeks, of Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. Weeks, who was much in advance of her time, advocated classes on the three age levels, preschool, grade, and high, and our program is carried on according to this plan.

Regular Attendance

In the year that closed April 1, 1938, with about one fourth of our units reporting on Parent Education, we can account for 9,517 persons who attended study group meetings in Missouri regularly last year. These met, on an average, once a month during the school year, although a few groups met more often, and a very small number had only four or fewer meetings.

We never tell a parent that he or she needs Parent Education; every parent should attend a study class, and while the need in some particular case may be apparent by being reflected in the child's behavior or the parent's obvious lack of ability adequately to guide her child, we use other and less pointed measures to explain why we want to bring the parent into the benefits of group study. Thus, our promotion chairmen watch the birth announcements, or in going about the neighborhood look for baby's washings on the clothes line, a baby buggy or toys on the front porch or sidewalk. Where this material evidence is found, the parent is invited to join the group. After the child has reached school age, members of study groups are usually recruited from those in attendance at parent-teacher meetings.

Our classes meet in homes, in schools, and in churches. Some members are very young fathers and mothers, and some are grandparents. No dues or fees are paid aside from that paid for membership in the National Congress. Some groups are led by school teachers, some by parents, a small number by professionally trained lay-leaders, and a very few by professionals.

To Get Them Started

In establishing group study for parents, we did not hesitate in the beginning to resort to "devices" to augment invitations to join. We offered material rewards in addition to the real benefit that the parent, once his interest was aroused, quickly recognized. These rewards were certificates given each member who missed only two or three meetings within a given time; then, as a grand climax, we gave diplomas in Parent Education to those who held three certificates. The lure of certificates stimulated regularity of attendance and prevented the members from allowing minor and less valuable interests to interfere with "Parent Education Day." Since group study has now passed the project stage in Missouri and is an integral part of association work, we have discontinued giving both certificates and diplomas.

In the past, we used a loan paper service for aiding study groups. Each paper related to a specific subject in mental hygiene, physical care, spiritual development, or some other aspect of child care and guidance, and was based on what authorities in that particular field said on the subject, not what the writer of the paper thought. These papers, prepared by parent-teacher persons under capable supervision, were sent one at a time to the designated leader of the group, who studied the paper before the meeting. After the meeting, the paper was returned by mail and one for the next meeting was sent, and so on through the course.

This method was used for many years and proved very successful, but everyday experts, and parents too, are discovering new things about child care. We found, as time passed, that our papers would either have to be completely revised or another method found for helping groups conduct their classes. While we were in the midst of revising our papers (and finding it a greater task than we had contemplated), we learned that among even acknowledged authorities there existed great differences of opinion on such important subjects as, for instance, the emotions. So we abandoned the plan of rewriting our loan papers and decided to carry on in some other manner.

Our Present Sources

Now, our groups use the National Parent-Teacher Magazine course, outlined by Dr. Adah Hart Arlitt, or courses outlined by our own state chairman, accompanied by helps and suggestions prepared by our chairman. Thus, this year, in addition to use of the National Parent-Teacher Magazine, official publication of the National Congress, preschool groups study "Are You Training Your Child to Be Happy?" the government publication; grade school groups use "Our Homes," by Dr. Arlitt; and high school classes study "Guiding the Adolescent," the government booklet by Dr. D. A. Thom.

Each group registers with the state office, and is sent a packet containing the Parent Education Guide Book, and the textbook suited to the classification of the group, together with an attractive mimeographed outline of each chapter, with questions for discussion.

At annual conventions and at district meetings we find it helpful to give demonstrations of study classes, showing the inexperienced leader how to conduct classes successfully. We stress the importance of discussion of the topic, as this is of even greater value than listening to the reading of the lesson or the leader's remarks upon it. This is a great developer of latent talent in the group.

The value of group study is recognized everywhere in Missouri, and daily we learn better techniques for helping our members to understand themselves and their children through this medium.

This is one of 12 Tuesday articles. Readers of this series will probably be interested to follow the Parent column, also, The Parent is published on the Saturday Education Page.

Craft That Opened Up New Avenues

Hobbies and Crafts
For Education and Recreation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

England

Dear Editor:

Your invitation for letters on Hobbies and Crafts for Recreation made me think of various crafts of which I have made hobbies.

One of my early hobbies was bobbin or pillow lace, and writing about it involves telling how I came to take it up. At that time (1910) I was secretary to a society for helping crippled and delicate children. This work involved trying to give these children interesting occupations, and some education. For this purpose we had a small voluntary school and various ladies came and taught the children. One summer a lady paying a long visit to the town, called to ask if she might teach some of the girls to make pillow lace. This little lace class, (as it became), was held in my office, and I soon saw that as the children would need someone to help and encourage them in this work, after their instructor was gone, I had better learn to make the lace myself. So I set myself up with a pillow, bobbins, pins and linen thread, which are the tools of this craft, in addition specially prepared cardboard is used for the pricked pattern. One of my friends took up the lace-making too, and for two successive summers we took our pillows and the rest of the paraphernalia away with us on our holidays.

* * *

On one of these occasions we stayed at a farm in the Lake District, which was also a depot for handwork of various kinds done by the cottagers in the village. A considerable amount of handwork was done in that and near-by villages—spinning, weaving, embroidery—because of the influence of John Ruskin who encouraged handwork and cottage industries, and who lived at Coniston. At this farm we found wonderful books on needlecraft, and we spent endless happy hours in converting needlepoint designs into designs for bobbin lace. We also worked hard at making the lace. We were most enthusiastic over everything connected with the work, buying a few old bobbins from Buckinghamshire as we could afford them, and procuring any books we could on the subject.

After two years I saw an advertisement for someone to teach lace-making at the School of Art at Morecambe in the evenings. I decided to apply and was accepted for the post. So many pupils came that I taught four evenings every week. Thus a craft taken up to help a few children gave me first a thrilling time in learning about a totally new subject, and secondly quite a handsome addition to my income at that time.

I know that what made this hobby of such intense interest, was the human element connected with it. It was always being shared with and given to others. One of the others was a girl of 24 years who had to get about with the aid of a crude wooden leg. She was terribly poor and only too glad to sit in my office to work, because it was warm. She was short of everything, including food. How thrilled we were when she finished her first collar and sold it for £2.

* * *

This little story of nearly 30 years ago shows what progress has been made in social service since that time. No longer is the care and education of crippled children left to voluntary effort. Special schools everywhere being provided by the education authority. No longer would a girl with such a handicap as the loss of a limb, be left without some regular income, either under the scheme for out-of-work-benefit or permanent-disablement-insurance. Also artificial limbs scarcely to be detected have replaced the "peg leg" of former days.

But the pillow lace is just as up-to-date as ever. In fact this week under some fashion news I read how people are getting out their old lace to wear.

(Miss) W. N. N.

Second and fourth Tuesdays.

DRAMATIC ARTS
United States

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The foremost institution for dramatic training.
Catalog from Secretary
Room 250
Winter Term Begins Jan. 16th
Carnegie Hall, New York

BOYS' SCHOOLS

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45 miles from Washington, D. C.
STUYVESANT FOR BOYS
Upper and Lower schools. High scholastic standards. Fine horses. Excellent Riding Master. The charm of the old South, ideal home life, individual instruction and keen sports activities are factors in the school's 25-year success.

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ESTABLISHED 1921
Country Boarding School
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Leelanau ideals are appreciated by Monitor readers.
Second semester begins January 20th
Applications now acceptable.

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Bristol Road, BIRMINGHAM
First class private school for girls run on public school lines. Recognised by Board of Education. Kindergarten to University Entrance. Boarding house attached. Sunday school facilities. Tel. Calthorpe 0647. Prospectus from Headmistress, 198, 225, 229 Bristol Road, Birmingham.

FAN COURT
Longcross, Surrey, England
Prepares Boys 7-14 for Public Schools.
60 acres park lands and playing fields.
20 miles from London.
Experienced Staff. Individual Attention.
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ESHER, SURREY
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School for Girls. Recognised by Board of Education. Boarders and day-pupils. Sound education based on modern methods. Extensive grounds.
Apply Principal Tel. Esher 810

See Also
Saturday's Education Page for advertising of schools

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United States

A Purposely Small School
A purposely small enrollment keeps the available share of each student large in the musical and tuitional advantages offered.
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RITTENHOUSE SQUARE
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United States

DEANWOOD SCHOOL
Founded 1921
A co-educational school for pupils needing special consideration in an environment of enriched living and progressive education. Individual programs permit registration at any time. Inquiry invited. Prospectus on request.
DEANWOOD SCHOOL
Box W, Shelton, Conn.
Telephone: Huntington 23

COEDUCATIONAL

TO THE BOY
about to enter
HIGH SCHOOL

The Principia offers a manly and vigorous school experience.

Write for interesting Illustrated Booklet which describes campus activities.

Second Semester of the Upper School starts Monday, Feb. 6.

The PRINCIPIA
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Senior College Upper School
Junior College Lower School
Coeducational

The Children's Page

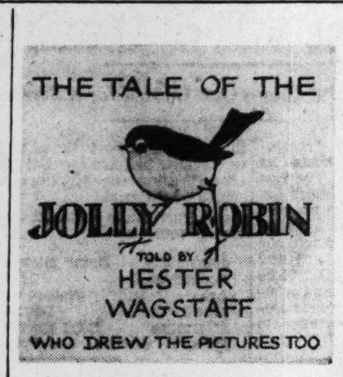
A Monday Page

Gulls on the Ice

There is traffic on the river
For the gulls are out today,
Gliding on with scarce a quiver
Captains of their ice-boats gray.

Watch them sail, their heads uplifting,
Lords of tempest and of tide—
As the ice cakes, onward drifting,
Give them such a pleasant ride!

FLORENCE ROMAINE



When the Leaves Fall

I wonder how many of you know why a tree must go leafless all through the winter? Perhaps you have felt a little sorry for it without its pretty green covering when the cold days come, but there was no need to do so, for if trees like the oak and the beech retained their leaves they would present an enormous surface to the high winds of winter and stand more chance of being blown down.

Another reason is that a tree with all its leaves might easily collapse during heavy falls of snow since the leaves would hold the snow and so cause a burden that not even the strongest tree could comfortably bear. Also, if the leaves remained on most trees, the winter frosts would soon harm them. Trees which keep green all the year round, such as the larch and the fir, have special kinds of leaves that are small and shaped like miniature spears, thus presenting little surface to the gales of winter and the snow.

By the way, did you know that just before the leaves fall a layer of corklike tissue forms across the base of each little leaf-stalk? This means that, when the leaf falls, it leaves no wound that might hurt the tree itself. In other words, each opening is neatly corked up!

Martin Does a Stint of Work

Martin Tortoise was very excited indeed. Only that morning he had received a letter from Aunt Maria to say she was coming to spend a week-end with him in three days' time, and he loved having her stay.

He crawled round his home, looking at this, dusting that, and polishing the other. Everything had to be spick and span for Aunt Maria, he told himself, and he couldn't help feeling the tiniest bit proud about his things. They all seemed so nice and so clean.

Only when he opened the front door, and shaking a tiny mop outside saw the doormat quite dirty and full of holes, did Martin's mouth fall. That would never do. Oh, dear me no! He must certainly buy a new one from Raggle Taggle Elf who lived in the hollow.

It was not very far to the hollow, but it took the tortoise a long, long time, and when he reached the elf's little shop of rush mats and carpets, Martin could only sit and puff for five whole minutes. At last he said:

An Obliging Storekeeper

"I should like a doormat, please. Aunt Maria is coming for the week-end, and mine is really worn out."

"The cheapest is sevenpence halfpenny," replied the Raggle Taggle Elf, gazing sternly at Martin's one copper coin.

"Haven't you—please may I hire one, then?" asked the tortoise humbly.

"Certainly not!" the Elf cried, holding up an astonished hand. "I always sell my things brand new. However," he went on in a kinder tone, "if you really want a doormat so much, then you can give me what you have now, and earn the rest of the money. My little kitchen at the back of the shop needs white-washing, and I haven't the time to do it myself, I'm afraid. It won't take you many hours, and when it is finished I will give you a sevenpence halfpenny doormat."

Martin Tortoise thought this a good arrangement, and said he would return early in the morning. But somehow or other it was nearly supper time when he at last reached his home, and feeling tired after his long stroll, he went quickly to sleep afterwards, and did not wake up again until long after breakfast the next day.

Belinda Fieldmouse

The more he thought of the journey to the hollow, and of the white-washing to be done at the end of it, the more he wanted to stay where he was and pretend his own doormat was good enough for Aunt Maria. He actually poked his head out of a window to take another peep at it, but the sight sent him marching straight off to the Raggle Taggle Elf, for it looked even worse than it had done the day before.

On the way he met Belinda Fieldmouse. She was floating crisp little beech leaves in the river, and in between floating them she was counting her whiskers, all of which meant that she wasn't busy at the moment, and had time enough to spare.

"Good morning, Belinda!" called Martin Tortoise.

"Hullo! What are you doing?" asked the fieldmouse gaily. It was really a great surprise to see Martin so far away from his home.

The Tortoise explained his errand, and added:

"I suppose you couldn't help me whitewash, could you please, Belinda? You can come back and have tea with me after, if you like."

"Never mind about the tea," said the fieldmouse importantly. "But I'll willingly do what I can for you. Supposing I race on ahead and begin, then you catch me up and finish the job."

Making Amends

Martin Tortoise nodded, and watched Belinda scamper away. Then he continued to crawl more slowly, chuckling hard.

"By the time I arrive there," he thought to himself, "Belinda will have done all the work, and I can just take my doormat home with me for nothing."

But he had hardly wriggled up to the shop when the Raggle Taggle Elf came out very much upset.

"What do you mean by sending that young scamp of a fieldmouse along?" he asked. "She has made a fine mess of the walls, and upset most of my paint as well."

Martin Tortoise swallowed hard, and said nothing at all for a few moments. He felt very ashamed of himself, because he knew the job had been given to him, and he should not have passed it to anyone else. At last he suggested:

"I'll come and clear it up for you now, Raggle Taggle Elf. There is a pot of my own whitewash I've got at home, left over from last year's spring cleaning, and you can have that tomorrow. Please don't send me right away!"

"Very well," grumbled the other. "But mind you don't forget to help in the morning."

So Martin Tortoise tidied up the splashing and the sploshing which Belinda Fieldmouse had left behind her, and early the next day he went as quickly as possible to the Elf's shop. He worked at the little kitchen walls with a great bristly brush, and that evening, just as the moon sailed into the sky, he set off for his home with a new, beautiful doormat tucked under his arm.

It was the first thing Aunt Maria saw when she came to spend a week-end, and when she heard how well Martin had earned it, she admired it more than ever.

Rabbit Tracks in the Snow

Little brown bunny with innocent eyes,
With tall straight ears that point to the skies,
With powder-puff tail and four strong feet,
Shy as the wind and almost as fleet,
I've tried, but I never can read in the snow
The message you leave me wherever you go.

OMA OLNA MARTIN

The Sunflower Above the Wall

By D. M. Large

Chapter One

He was the only sunflower in Miss Katie's garden, and she never knew how he came to be there at all. She often said that the one seed must have blown down the road with the strong Irish wind, and have got over the high wall somehow.

John, the gardener, said some bird must have dropped it, but Miss Katie told him about the acres of sunflowers in Canada where the hens almost lived on the seeds. Every bird loved the seeds, she said, and would swallow them straight away instead of taking them home; unless there were baby birds there.

But by whatever way it came to Miss Katie's garden, there it was, and it lay all through the winter in the clay at the edge of the border near the high wall that was next the road. Not deep in the shade, like the Periwinkles, but enough to make John shake his head when the little plant got out of the seed and began to grow.

"'Tis no place for a sunflower," John said, for he knew what it was as soon as he set eyes on it. And when he saw how hard the plant tried to get up into the spring sunshine, he was so kind to it that it grew taller and taller.

He Tried Tiptoeing

When the Sunflower reached the place where the sunshine was, there was no keeping him back; and one day the flower itself opened and said, "I'm going to grow until I can look over that wall for myself."

So he tried to stand on tiptoe, and he stretched his head higher and higher until he could look right into a hole in the wall.

"I can see a nest now," he called down to the Periwinkles, who rather like the shade. "But the birds have all gone away; they must have been the little birds with the long tails, that went bob-bobbing when they ran on the path."

All the time he was growing and growing until he made the other flowers feel quite giddy. The Pansies turned their faces away from him and looked down at the clay for a while; but first they told him he was a silly fellow to want to look out beyond the high wall.

"I don't believe there's another garden there," the brown Pansy said, and shook its wise little head; "and even if there is, it won't be nearly as nice as this one."

The Snapdragons were quite vexed with him. They said it made their necks ache to see any flower grow up so high. They wondered, indeed, that John hadn't stopped him long ago.

"John doesn't let us grow tall," a Fire King said; "he even pinches us if we do, and that makes us grow bushy instead. It isn't a bit nice to be pinched," he went on, "but its far better than growing long and lanky the way some people do; and he talks to you as if you were doing something great."

It was quite true that John talked to all the flowers, and often they talked to him, but he never heard them.

Sounds From the Other side

"As sure as eggs is eggs," he would say, when he looked up at the big Sunflower, "you'll see over that wall before you stop growing; and if you do, you'll be the first flower in Miss Katie's garden that ever did such a thing." The wall, you see, was very high. "You're going to get a whole lot of surprises when you look out there," John said, "and you're going to get plenty of breeze, what's more, and you won't like that at all. But you've gone so high now," he said, "that it'd be a real pity if you didn't get the rest of the way, so go ahead and do the best you can; and if you get a blast of wind in your face, don't say I didn't warn you."

But the big Sunflower didn't even think about the wind; he wanted to look over the wall.

All the flowers in Miss Katie's garden had heard sounds from the other side of the wall; footsteps and voices, and queer sounds they couldn't understand. Rushing noises that went past quickly and died away—though one rushing noise never died away at all, but stayed somewhere near.

No wonder that the big Sunflower made up his mind to find out for himself what was going on outside.

John spoke to Jamesy Foley about him when the little boy came over from the farm with a message from his Grannie.

"'Tis my sure belief," John said, "that the big lad will top the wall yet, and maybe he'll be sorry then that he didn't stay inside in the shelter."

He said this to Miss Katie too, one day, when she was doing some weeding, and Henry, the big black cat, sat on the grass close by, and waited for her. While he waited he stretched out a paw after a butterfly, but it wouldn't stop.

Miss Katie Smiles

But Miss Katie looked up at the big Sunflower and smiled. "It is a wonderful thing to look over a wall for the first time in your life," she said, "even if the wind is cold." And John piled the weeds into his barrow, and wheeled them away.

When his head was nearly as high as the top of the wall, the Sunflower began to get very much excited, and wished that he could keep awake at night. But as surely as the sun went behind Cloney hill, and left the garden in shadow, all the flowers went to sleep, and the big Sunflower slept too.

When daylight came, he went on growing, until the Periwinkles began to think he really was going too far. They could see from where they were what the wind did to the top branches of the beech tree near the house, and they advised him not to grow any higher; but he just went on.

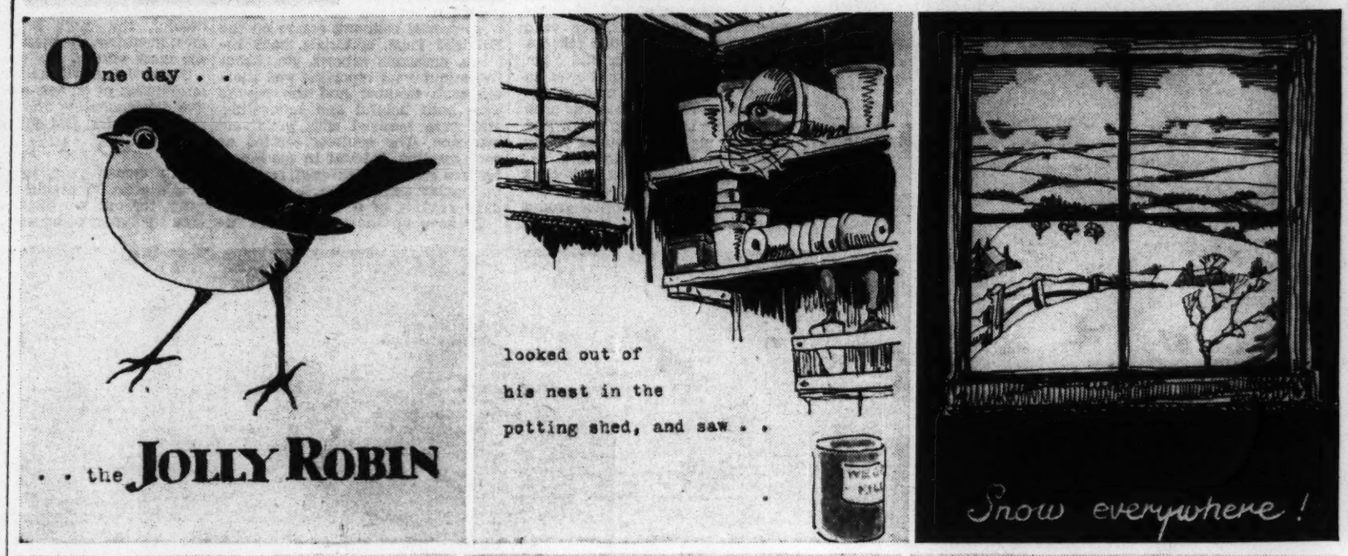
And then, on a summer evening, he felt himself stretch again and thought he could feel more wind on the back of his head, for by that time he was looking away from the wall into the garden. And he said to the Periwinkles, "I think I'll be able to see over the wall tomorrow when I turn that way again."

And then someone who was passing on their way from Cloney village stopped and said quite loudly, "Well, I didn't see a sunflower this long time, and I always liked them. Anyway, I never thought to see one up there; he puts me in mind of the ones we had in the old garden at home, though I can only see the back of his head," and she went on, singing to herself.

And the big Sunflower heard her quite plainly, and he knew that when the sun rose again, he would be able to look down at the people that passed, and see them for himself.

"I needn't grow much more," he told the Periwinkles, and he was very glad. If he could see over the wall, that was all he wanted to do.

(To be continued next Tuesday)

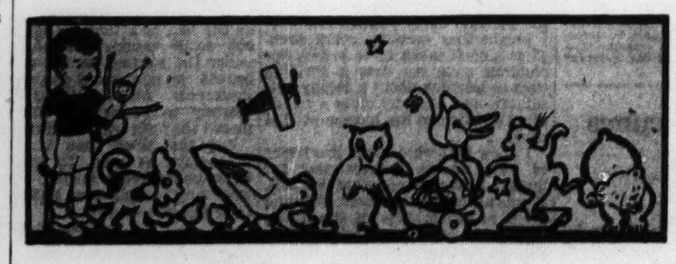

One day . .
. . the JOLLY ROBIN
looked out of his nest in the potting shed, and saw . .
Snow everywhere!
"Ugh.r.r.ugh" said the Jolly Robin
Not for me, thanks"
and he quickly put his head under his wing.
For that was his way of diving under the bedclothes.
But he couldn't go to sleep again, because he kept thinking of worms and caterpillars; of big, black, crunchy beetles;
and of a plate of jam tarts, that he'd seen in a larder window.
Oh bother!" said the Jolly Robin. "I suppose I'd better get up then". So he yawned and stretched and flapped his wings, and hopped out of the nest, and flew off.

(But you will see him again next Tuesday.)

Parade in the Nursery

The donkey leads the Big Parade
With twitching tail and ears alert,
And, right behind, a snow white hare
Hops by with glances pert.

Dressed in his tawny silken furs,
The lion strides with kingly grace,
While next to him a curly lamb
Frisks on with gamboling pace.



A flustered hen shoos up her chicks
And sharply eyes with needless fear
The prancing, dancing Scottish imp
Who follows in the rear.

A duck, a mouse, a teddy bear
Give quack, and squeak and loudly growl
Because they have to promenade
Ahead of Mister Owl.

The donkey leads the Big Parade—
And Johnny watches from the door
As all his toys march on and on
Across the nursery floor.

JEAN WILLCUTT

The Basket That Fell Off

Tom and Jill sat on the top bar of the meadow gate, swinging their long legs to and fro.

"I wish something nice would happen," grumbled Tom.

"So do I," agreed Jill.

"Listen!" said Tom, suddenly. "There's a car on the road. Perhaps it will come this way."

Toot! Toot! Toot! A car came speedily up the hill, but when it got to the top it turned off sharply to the right along the main road.

"See that?" cried Tom.

"Yes," replied Jill, excitedly. "Something like a big parcel fell off the back."

"It's a basket," called Tom, who had run on ahead. "And it's got a strap round it."

Very soon Jill arrived, and between them they carried the basket to the grass by the side of the road.

"There's something alive inside," whispered Jill, as she tried to peep between the wicker work. "Something furry."

"Mind it doesn't come out!" warned Jill as Tim lifted the lid slightly.

Lost Property

"I do believe it's a sheep dog puppy," said Jill, as a shiny black nose and two shaggy paws poked their way through the opening, and the next moment, when Tim lifted the lid still higher, a fat little furry body squeezed itself onto the edge of the basket and flopped into Tom's arms.

"Isn't he a darling!" cried Jill, burying her face in the soft black and white fur. "I wish we could keep him."

"So do I," agreed Jill.

"Yes, but we couldn't keep this one, he belongs to somebody."

"But we found him," persisted Jill.

"I know," said Tom, "but now we'll have to try and find the owner. Let's put him back in the basket and go and ask Mr. Noakes what we had better do."

Mr. Noakes was the village constable and a great friend of the children.

"Oh dear," sighed Jill, when they came in sight of Mr. Noakes' little red brick house, for she felt that they and the puppy would soon have to part.

In front of the gate stood a large black motorcar.

"I expect it's the owner," said Tom sadly, taking the basket and preceding Jill up the garden path. A man was standing at the door in a brown mackintosh and peaked cap, he was talking to Mr. Noakes.

"It's like this," Tom heard him say. "The basket must have fallen off the rack at the back of the car as I came along. It couldn't have been strapped on properly, and the worst of it is that the label that ought to have been on it is still in my pocket."

"Here's the basket," said Tom, putting it down at the man's feet. "The puppy is all right."

A Brown Basket

"Well, bless me," exclaimed the man, picking up the basket and peeping through an opening. "And where did you say you found it?"

We were sitting on a gate about a mile from Crab Apple Farm where we live," Tom started to explain.

"Is that where you come from?" interrupted the man with a laugh.

"It was the sweetest little puppy," sighed Jill as she watched the man jump into the car and put the basket down beside him.

"We rather hoped it wouldn't be owned," confessed Tom, "so that we could keep it."

"Well," said Mr. Noakes, smiling one of his broadest smiles, "the puppy is going to a very happy home—to a boy and girl who, it seems, helped a lot at harvest time last year. It's to be a small reward, and a big surprise," he added, giving Tom a pat on the shoulder, "at least that's what their mother and father told me."

It was late in the afternoon when the children got back to the farm.

"Anyone at home?" called Tom through the window to Annie who was busy ironing.

"Only me," replied Annie, "but there's something on the kitchen table for both of you, a brown basket; I think you'd better open it."

A brown basket! Tom and Jill flew down the long passage to the kitchen. There on the table stood the very same basket they had rescued, and this time there was a label tied to the strap. Tom read it eagerly.

"It's the puppy!" he cried, as a faint whisper came from inside. "And it's for us!"

The Cubs' Christmas Cake

A pack of Wolf Cubs in an English village was debating what could be done as a special "Good Deed" for Christmas. The boys talked over this plan and that, and then their Pack Leader had a good idea.

"Why not make a Christmas cake and send it to a Wolf Cub Pack which cannot have a Christmas party like ours, and which wouldn't be able to afford the pennies to buy a cake?" she suggested.

The Cubs thought this a splendid idea, and decided that each boy should contribute a certain part of the ingredients needed for the cake and bring his share to the next Pack meeting.

When the following week came, the twelve boys who composed the Pack arrived with their parcels in their hands. Some had brought currants, others raisins; one had brought candied peel and another flour; and between them all there was enough for a really fine cake.

The Pack Leader provided the little extras which the Cubs had overlooked, and then three of the biggest boys were chosen to help with the actual making. They went to the Leader's home, where large aprons were tied round them, and set to work sifting flour, beating eggs, picking over dried fruit, making bread-crumbs, until, when everything was ready, they all took a hand in the stirring.

Then the three boys carried the big bowl very carefully to the village baker, who had promised, as his share in the present, to bake the cake for them in his large oven. As soon as it was ready the Pack Leader undertook to ice it, but the boys were so keen to help with this exciting part of the work that they insisted on providing the needed materials.

The cake looked very fine and rich in its covering of white sugar icing, with the words "Merry Christmas" written in pink across the top. Then it was packed up with the greatest care, and sent off to the poorest part of the city of Birmingham.

When the Wolf Cubs opened the parcel they found, in addition to the wonderful cake, nuts, figs, dates and other Christmasy fare, contributed by the villagers, who had been so interested in what the Cubs had done that they insisted in adding their share to the present.

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,160,000
Saturday's sales 621,110
1938 volume to date 290,909,539
1937 volume to date 401,571,380

Stock Market Is Generally Lower In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—Stocks generally turned in a losing performance in today's market, although a few aircrafts, rails and specialties managed to contest the trend with slight advances.

The opening was fairly active, but momentum diminished subsequently. Losses ran to a point or so near the final hour.

The lengthy holiday seemed to have sapped much of the buying spirit of speculative contingents and many either stood aside or completed delayed shifts for income tax purposes. Brokerage quarters still found the news mildly cheering.

Motors and steels backed away rather easily and a number of specialties retreated on small turnovers.

Among the aviations, Douglas, Boeing, Glenn Martin, Sperry and United clung to minor gains the greater part of the day. Union Pacific and Northern Pacific were favored. Sears Roebuck, U. S. Gypsum, Johns-Manville and National Cash Register held their own.

Behind were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, International Harvester, Anaconda, Westinghouse, J. C. Penney, Loew's, Greyhound Corp., Pullman, Southern Pacific, Atlantic Coast Line and Standard Oil of N. J.

Lockheed, Sherwin Williams and Aluminum Co. edged forward in the curb. Slipping were Eelectric Bond & Share, American Gas and Midvale.

Bonds Are Lower

Post-holiday trends in the bond market today in part reversed the upward slant which ruled last week.

Profit selling based on the recent sharp upswing forced back a number of rail and miscellaneous corporate issues from fractions to more than 2 points. Against this, however, some inactive loans moving belatedly pushed up 1 to around 4.

U. S. Governments were uneven with losses predominating. Starting the final hour Treasuries were 7-32ds lower to 5-32ds higher.

Corporates on the offside included Illinois Central 4¾s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, American & Foregin Power 5s, Southern Railway 4s, Nickel Plate 5½s, M-K-T 5s of '62 and Laclede Gas 5½s and 6s.

Among the gainers were Illinois Central 3½s of '52, up about 4¼ on small volume, Western Union 5s of '60 and Northern Pacific 40½s.

German, Japanese and Italian obligations continued under pressure in the foreign sector with losses running from 1 to around 3 points.

Wheat Prices Rise In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Dec. 27—Higher prices on wheat formed the rule today, a cent a bushel up in many cases.

Considerable notice was taken of reports of increased European political tension, and in particular of word that Italy was massing troops on the frontier of French Somaliland. A decrease of 1,154,000 bushels in the United States wheat visible supply total was also given attention.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ⅝-⅝ higher compared with Saturday's finish, May 68⅛-68, July 67⅜-⅝, Corn ⅛-⅜ up, May 52½-⅝, July 53⅝-½, and oats ¼-⅜ advanced.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Dec. 27

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
	Europe		
Demand	$4.66⅛	$4.66⅛	$4.8397
Cables	4.66⅝	4.66⅜	4.8397
France—franc	.0263½	.0263½	x
Belgium—belga	.1686	.1686	.1895
Switz'l'd—franc	.2259	.2258	x
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4011	.4011	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5436	.5436	x
Sweden—krona	.2403	.2402	.4537
Norway—krone	.2344	.2344	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2082	.2082	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0086½	.0086½	.0220
Austria—schill'g	†	†	.2382
Cz'ch'v'ia—koruna	.0342¼	.0342¼	.0351
Finland—finm'k	.0207	.0207	.0426
Hungary—penzo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1895	.1895	.1899
Part'gal—escudo	.0425	.0425	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yuñoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2723	.2721	.8440
India—rupee	.3487	.3486	.6180
Java—florin	.5428	.5456	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2925	.2925	*
Shanghai—dol	.1675	.1669	*
Str Stlmnts—dol	.5440	.5440	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.9900	.9900	1.6931
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2075x	.2075x	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. xNominal. zRevaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately 6.02653 as of Nov. 12.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	.67⅞	.68⅜	.67¾	.68⅛	+.00⅛
July	.67⅛	.68⅛	.67⅛	.67¾	+.00⅛
Sept.	.68⅛	.68⅜	.67⅞	.68¼	+.00⅛
Corn					
May	.52⅛	.52⅞	.52⅜	.52½	
July	.53⅜	.53⅝	.53⅛	.53⅜	+.00⅛
Sept.	.54	.54⅜	.54	.54⅜	+.00⅜
Oats					
May	.29⅛	.29½	.29⅛	.29⅜	+.00⅛
July	.28⅛	.28⅜	.28⅛	.28⅜	+.00⅜
Rye					
May	.45⅛	.45⅝	.45¼	.45⅝	+.00⅛
July	.45⅛	.45⅝	.45⅛	.45⅝	

Sugar Futures

(By Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
N. Y. Jan No. 2	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	+.01
Wld Mar. No. 4	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	—.00½
Wld. Sept. No. 4	1.19	1.15½	1.15	1.15½	—.00½

Hide Futures

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Mar (new)	13.74	12.80	12.74	12.75	—.66
Sept (new)	13.45b	13.50a	..	..	—.02

b—bid. a—asked.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61	36½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	58¾	58½	58½	— ⅜
123¾	119⅝	Abbott Lab pf (4½s)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 21
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	4	40	39	40	Dec 24
13¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.20e)	7	10⅝	10¼	10½	
24	14½	Adams-Millis (1½e)	3	20	20	20	Dec 24
30	18⅝	Addressor (1.40)	1	27	27	27	— ½
67¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	5	65⅝	64½	64⅞	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	5	1	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (1)	21	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
1⅝	⅞	Allegheny Corp	18	1	⅞	⅞	
17⅜	5½	Allegheny pf xw	3	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅜
17⅞	6¼	Allegheny pf $30 ww	7	12½	12	12⅛	— ⅝
17¼	5	Allegheny pf $40 ww	4	11⅝	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
21½	7¾	Allegheny pr pf	8	16	14½	16	Dec 23
29¾	14⅝	Allegheny-Lud Steel	9	26⅝	26	26	— ¼
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	3	10	9½	9½	— ⅛
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	5	186½	185	185	
12⅜	7	Allied Kid (⅛s)	1	11½	11½	11½	Dec 23
14⅞	8¾	Allied Mills (¾e)	21	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
13½	4½	Allied Stores	38	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ½
70½	.8	Allied St pf (6)	2	61	60⅝	61	— ⅞
58⅜	34½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	21	46¾	46	46	— ¾
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	6	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	17	17	71	—3
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	9	66¾	66	66¾	
28½	22½	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	8	23¼	22½	22¾	Dec 23
23½	10	Am Bank Note (.70e)	10	16½	16	16	— ¼
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	7	7½	7½	7⅝	— ¼
52	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (1)	11	50½	48½	48½	—1⅜
105	70¾	Am Can (4)	9	100	99	99	—1
176½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	3	174	171½	174	Dec 23
34½	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	13	32⅞	31½	31½	—1¼
57¾	27	Am Car pf (3½e)	4	51½	50½	50½	— ½
23¾	9½	AmChain&Cbl (.70e)	18	22¼	22	22	+ ⅛
117	89½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (6)	1	117	117	117	Dec 21
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	120	120	120	
9⅞	4½	Am Colortype	10	7¾	7	7	— ¾
15	9	Am Comi Alcohol	5	10½	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	2	9¼	9	9	— ¼
6¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
7¼	4	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 22
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	10	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	7	17	16¼	16¼	— ¾
12⅜	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	7	7¾	7½	7⅝	— ⅜
15	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	4	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	2	Am Hide & Leather	8	4¾	4⅝	4½	+ ⅛
36	12	Am Hide&L pf (¾k)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¾
45	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	43½	43½	43½	+ ½
2¼	1¼	Am Ice	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
20¼	13½	Am Ice pf	3	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
8¾	4⅛	Am International	6	6¾	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	12⅜	Am Locomotive	17	29½	28½	28⅝	— ⅝
79	44	Am Locomot pf	9	72	71	71	— ½
17⅜	10	Am M & Pdy (.80)	16	15¼	15	15	
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	11	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
45	23	Am Metal (1e)	14	37¾	37	37	—1
122	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	118½	118½	118½	Dec 13
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	17	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
47⅝	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3½)	7	38⅛	37½	38½	+ ⅛
41½	16⅛	Am P&L $5 pf (2¾k)	7	33	32¾	32¾	—1¼
19½	9	Am Rad & St S	113	17¾	17	17¼	— ⅛
24½	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	33	20¾	0	20	— ⅝
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	2	70¾	70½	70¾	+ ¾
20⅞	12	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	11	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅜
22½	7½	Am Seating (.50e)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	Dec 24
58⅜	31⅜	Am Smelt & R (2¼e)	29	49½	48¼	48⅝	— ⅜
140	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	129½	129½	129½	—4½
61¾	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	60	60	60	Dec 23
39	15⅝	Am Steel Fdrs	46	39	37¾	37⅞	—1⅛
11¾	6½	Am Stores	13	7½	7⅜	7½	
19	12	Am Stove (.60e)	1	15½	15½	15½	Dec 22
31	19½	Am Sugar Ref	2	19¾	19½	19⅝	— ½
117½	94	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	91½	85	85	—9
20½	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	3	17¾	17½	17½	
150	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	36	147¾	147	147	— ¾
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	1	84	74½	83½	— ½
91⅝	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	2	87¾	87	87¼	+ ¾
152	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148	148	148	
9½	2⅞	Am Type Fdrs	5	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
16⅞	6	Am Water Wks	20	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	10½	10½	0½	Dec 23
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	5	5¼	5¼	¼	+ ⅛
45	23⅝	Am Woolen pf	4	36½	35½	35½	— ½
9⅝	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc or pf		33	33	33	Dec 22
42½	21	Anaconda (1½e)	64	34½	33½	34	— ½
64¾	29	Anacon W & C	1	55½	55½	55½	Dec 19
21⅜	10¾	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	8	19	19	19	Dec 22
20½	10	Andes Copper (¾e)	11	13½	13½	13⅝	—2⅞
4½	4	A P W Paper	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1¾e)	5	27⅜	26½	26¾	— ⅞
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	100	100	100	— ½
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	5	41	41	41	+ ¾
94½	60	Armour Ill pf		97	97	97	Nov 7
54⅞	24¼	Armstr'ng Cork (¾e)	27	56⅜	54⅝	55¼	+ ⅜
13	5½	Arnold Const (¾e)	1	10	10	10	— ½
3¾	2½	Artloom Corp	4	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
12⅝	6	Asso Dry Goods	3	9¼	9	9	— ⅜
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	68	68	68	Dec 22
73½	55	Assd D G 3 pf	2	52	51	51	—4
39½	7	Associates Inv (2)	4	35	32¾	32¾	—2⅜
44⅞	22¾	Atch T & S F	98	41¼	39½	39½	—1⅜
72	40	Atch T & SFpf (3½e)	5	65¼	63¾	63¾	— ¼
29⅞	14	Atlantic Coast Line	20	28	27	27½	— ¼
8¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	6	6	6	
14½	6¼	Atl G & W In pf	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Dec 22
27⅜	7¾	Atl Refining (1)	12	21⅞	21½	21¾	— ⅜
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	3	108½	108	108	Dec 10
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (½e)	6	8½	8	8	
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	6	43½	43⅜	43½	— ⅛
68	36	Atlas Powder (2½e)	10	64½	62	63	—1¾
8	4½	Atlas Tack	1	6	6	6	Dec 14
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	2	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
5⅝	2	Aust Nichols	6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	2½	Aviation Cor (.18½e)	40	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	
		B					
15¾	9	Bald Loco ct	63	15⅞	15⅝	15½	— ¼
11	4	Balt & Ohio	80	7⅞	7	7	— ¼
13⅜	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	23	9¼	8½	8½	— ⅛
36	24¾	Bangor & Ar (2½)	5	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ½
23¾	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	8	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
14	5	Barker Bros	1	12½	12½	12½	Dec 24
21⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	15	18½	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
21	9	Bayuk Cigar (¾e)	6	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
24	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	17	17	17	Dec 24
10¼	90½	Bea Cream pf ww (8)	1	99	99	99	Dec 23
117	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	117	117	117	Dec 24
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅝s)	13	7½	7	7¼	— ⅛
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)		71¼	71¼	71½	Nov 4
26⅞	8⅜	Bendix Aviation	169	27⅜	26¾	27¼	+ ½
21	15¼	Benef Ind Lo (1.60e)	3	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
56	26⅞	Best & Co (2.33½e)	1	53	53	53	— ¼
77⅜	39¾	Beth Steel	58	75⅝	74¾	75½	— ⅜
18½	12¾	Beth Steel 8% pf (1)	1	17¾	17⅝	17¾	
114⅞	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	112½	111	111	—1
29¾	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	1	23	23	23	+ ½
26½	9⅝	Black & Decker (⅛e)	1	21	21	21	— ¼
19¾	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	13	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	49	32⅜	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Br (½e)	6	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
14½	9	Bond Stores (.60e)	11	13½	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
19⅜	15	Borden Co (1.40e)	81	16½	16	16¼	— ⅛
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner (1.40)	18	31⅜	30½	30¾	— ¼
13½	4½	Boston & Maine	11	2	1¾	2	+ ⅛
24	14	Bower Roll B (1½e)	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
12¾	6	Brewing Corp (¾e)	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
35⅛	22	Bridgeport Brass	25	15⅛	15	15⅛	
7¾	12⅜	Briggs Mfg (1e)	35	30¾	29⅛	29¼	—1⅛
40¼	20	Briggs & Stratt (3)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	Dec 23
42⅜	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	3	42¼	42	42¼	+ ¼
23¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
12	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	1	9	9	9	
14¾	6⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	16	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
46¼	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	6	39	38½	38½	— ½
23⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	20	18½	15¼	15⅝	— ⅜
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	2	32	31¾	32	+ ⅜
14½	8½	Brunswick-Bal (1e)	2	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
13¼	6⅜	Bucyrus-Erie	10	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
7¼	3¼	Budd Mfg	40	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
5¾	3	Budd Wheel	10	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
26	13½	Bullard Co	10	26⅜	25¾	26	+ ¼
19	15½	Bulova Watch (3)	1	31½	31½	31½	— ¾
16⅜	6⅜	Burling Mills (1)	2	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅜
22¼	14½	Burr Add Mach (⅛e)	37	18	17½	17½	— ⅜
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	6	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	15	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	8	19⅝	19	19¼	+ ¼
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	5	3¾	3½	3⅜	Dec 24
15⅜	6	Byers (AM) Co	3	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
22	13	Byron Jackson (1¼e)	6	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅛
		C					
24½	15½	Calif Packing	18	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅝
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	2	48½	48½	48½	Dec 10
3	1	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1⅝	1½	1½	
10¾	5½	Calumet & Hec (⅝e)	8	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	3	15⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
21½	12½	Can Dry Ginger (⅛e)	5	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
8⅛	5	Canadian Pacific	59	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	3	30½	30½	30½	Dec 22
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	2	7½	7½	7½	— ⅜
22½	12⅜	Carpenter Steel (.40)	6	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	3	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
5⅝	2	Case (JI) Co (8a)	4	59	58⅜	59	+ ¼
58	29⅝	Caterpil Tractor (3)	18	45¼	44	44	—1
106⅜	100½	Caterp Tract pf (6)	2	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	+ ⅜
26⅝	9	Celanese Corp	13	23½	23½	23½	— ⅜
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	91½	91	91	Dec 19
19½	12⅝	Celotex Corp	9	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
28	15⅞	Cent Aguirre (1½)	2	20⅝	20	20	— ¼
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	2	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
14	6½	Cent R & N J	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	1	5½	5½	5½	Dec 24
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4½	4½	4½	Dec 9
59¼	36⅛	Cerro de Pas (4)	19	48½	48½	48⅛	—1
13½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	7	11⅝	11	11	— ⅝
33¼	18	Champ Pap & P	3	30½	29¾	30½	+ ⅛
12¾	6	Checker Cab	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	47	26½	25⅝	25½	— ⅝
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (6)	1	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	+ ⅝
48½	20	Ches Corp (4.70e)	5	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	8	3¼	3	3½	+ ⅛
1¾	½	Chi & N West	27	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
5½	2	Chi & N West pf	3	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
1¼	½	Chi Great West	14	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
5¾	2½	Chi Great W pf	10	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
15½	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	10	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	49	⅝	½	⅝	
1⅞	⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	3	1⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
19	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	8	18⅝	18⅝	18½	— ⅛
39⅝	23	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	2	36	36	36	Dec 23
47	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	47	47	47	Dec 22
1¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	C R I & Pac 6% pf	2	1	1	1	
3	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (1)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	Dec 24
19¼	12	Chick Cot Oil (⅝e)	4	15	13¾	13¾	+ ⅜
13½	3¼	Childs Co	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
88½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (3e)	67	82⅞	81½	81¾	—1⅛
13½	7¾	City Ice & F (1.40e)	5	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	+ ⅛
8½	2	City Stores	7	4	4	4	— ⅛
27½	10⅝	Clark Equip (¾e)	2	21½	21½	21½	—1⅛
30½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (1e)	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
60¼	32½	Climax Moly (1.20a)	16	57½	56	56¼	—1¼
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabody (.85e)	3	23¼	22½	22½	— ⅜
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (4½e)	4	131½	131¼	131½	+ ⅜
61½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	4	61	60⅞	61	Dec 20
17	7½	Colgate-Palm (1½a)	13	14⅜	14¼	14½	— ⅛
104½	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	5	102¾	102¼	102¾	
39¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1½e)	5	34¼	34	34	+ ⅛
35¾	21¼	Colum Fict pf (2¾k)	1	27	27	27	—1
23½	9½	Colum Gas & El	4	20½	19½	19⅝	— ⅜
22¾	13½	Colum Graphoph	2	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
22⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (1¼e)	4	16¼	16	16¼	
9⅞	5½	Col Gas & El	208	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	70¾	70¼	70¼	+ ¼
19	9	Col Pict vtc (2½ set)	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
35¾	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾k)	1	27	27	27	—1
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	2	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	—1⅛
58⅞	23	Comi Credit (4)	12	57	56¼	56¼	— ⅜
108½	84	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	Dec 20
64	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	14	60⅜	59	59	—1¼
112½	90	Comi Inv cv pf (4½)	2	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	Dec 21
12¾	5⅞	Comi Solvents	75	9¾	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Com'with & South	242	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
55⅜	25	Com & South pf (3)	11	44½	42⅜	42½	—2½
28	22½	Com'with Edis (1.60)	25	27	26⅞	27	
9½	3⅞	Conde Nast		7	7	7	— ¼
29	15	Congol-Nairn (¾e)	7	28½	27¾	27¾	— ⅜
8¾	6	Congress Cigar	1	6½	6½	6½	Dec 20
26⅜	10½	Consol Aircraft (1e)	14	24	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
10⅜	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	8½	8½	8½	—

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Increased Demand For Cotton Cloth And Prices Rise

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The fine goods division proved the chief center of activity in primary cotton gray goods markets this past week. Fabrics made of combined yarn encountered quite suddenly a whirl of buying demand which shot sales totals far beyond anything experienced for several months.

Prices moved up moderately. Most of the trading was confined to goods deliverable during the first quarter of the year, and mill men are intent on building up a backlog of orders sufficient to insure steady operation and thus lay the foundation for a firmer attitude after the turn of the year.

Most Sections Active

Combed lawns, voiles, piques, broadcloths, poplins, organdies, dimity stripes, pongees and marquisettes, both plain and fancy, were all active during an intense two or three-day period of strong demand. Practically all the standard constructions were called for and moved in fairly sizable quantities, and there was also a large inquiry for fancies and specialties, outside the standard range.

In fact many estimated that the total yardage of fancies and specialties exceeded the total sales of standard constructions, and in most cases it was the fancies that led the way in the price upturn.

Voiles were in particularly heavy demand and sold in very large quantity for deliveries during January and February. Slack twist voiles and medium twist goods were both moving at 5 cents, the volume of business done on the higher counts being more limited, of course.

Combed lawns were taken for spot and nearby delivery as well as for February-March shipment. The 40-inch 9-yard 76x72s and the 8.50-yard 88x80s were the leaders in quantity, and sold for 5⅝ cents and 6⅜ cents respectively, with a few of the preferred makes bringing a fractional premium.

Prices Advance

Combed broadcloths showed a slight upward price tendency and moved in quantity. The 136x60s sold for 9½ cents with some of the preferred makes taken at an eighth higher, while the 128x60s moved at 9⅜ cents to 9¾ cents, it being difficult later to get goods at less than 9¾.

Organdies found considerable quick delivery demand and prices moved up from 4½ to 4⅝ cents on the 11-yard 68x56s. Marquisettes continued to move at the same prices as previously, except for some of the fancies which stiffened slightly.

On combed piques, the price strengthened to 16⅜ cents and orders in some quantity were taken at that level. The carded piques were moving on a basis of 6¾ to 6⅞ cents for 104x72s, depending upon the make.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3⅜s '43-'40 June	108.4	108.4	108.4
2 3¼ '41	107.14	107.14	107.14
51 2⅝s '47-'45	107.2	107	107
1 3⅜s '56-'46	113.18	113.18	113.18
31 2s '47	102.10	102.8	102.8
19 2¾s '51-'48	108.24	108.24	108.24
30 2½s '53-'49	102.20	102.17	102.17
2 2½s '52-'50	102.17	102.17	102.17
2 3s '55-'51	107.4	107.4	107.4
1 2⅞s '60-'55	104.14	104.14	104.14
3 2¾s '59-'56	103.16	103.16	103.16
47 2¾s '65-'60	102.19	102.17	102.17

Home Owners' Loan

5 2¾s '49-'39	102.11	102.11	102.11
1 3s '52-'44	106.27	106.27	106.27

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4⅞s '46 st	105	105	105
3 Alb P Wrap 6s '48	34¾	34¾	34¾
4 Alleghany cv 5s '44	77½	77¼	77¾
5 Alleghany 5s '50 st	35¼	35¼	35¼
1 Allied Strs 4½s '50	97	97	97
16 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	93	93	93
1 Am & For P5s 2030	109½	109¼	109¼
35 AmICChem cv 5½s '49	50½	50½	50½
10 Am T & T 5½s '65	101¾	101⅝	101½
29 Am T & T 5½s '43	112	112	112
12 Am T & T 3¼s '66	105¼	105¼	105⅛
6 Am T Fdr cv '50	105½	105⅜	105½
1 Am WW&E 6s '75	111	111	111
3 Anaconda Cop4½s'50	101¾	101¼	101¼
2 Arm Del 4s '57	105¾	105½	105½
15 Arm Del 4s '55	97¾	97⅝	97¾
7 AT&SF 4s '95	97¾	97½	97¾
2 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	106	106	106
2 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	91	91	91
8 AT&SF 4½s 'C-A '62	106⅞	106½	106⅞
10 Atl & Birm 4s '33	16¾	16¾	16¾
3 A C Line 1st 4s '52	83¾	83¾	83¾
5 A C Line 5s '45	76	76	76
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	34	34	34
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	51	51	51
28 Atl Refin 3s '53	104¾	104⅝	104¾
18 B&O rfg 6s '95	18⅝	18½	18½
36 B&O 1st 5s '48	51	50¾	51
3 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	50	50	50
44 B&O rfg 5s '95	18½	18½	17⅝
66 B&O 5s '96 F	16¾	15⅞	16
22 B&O 5s '96 F ct	16	15½	15⅝
33 B&O 5s 2000 D	16¼	15½	15⅝
4 B&O cv 4½s '60	11	10½	10¾
10 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	51¼	50	50½
22 B&O 5s S W '50	41½	41½	41½
12 B&O 4s T C '59	33¼	28¾	30⅛
8 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	118¼	118¼	118⅛
5 Beth Stl 4¼s '65	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
16 Beth Stl 3¼s '60	100¾	100⅝	100⅞
21 Beth Stl 3½s '52	98⅞	98¾	98⅞
9 Boston&Me 5s '67	25	23¼	23¼
8 Bost&Me 3¾s JJ'61	23¼	22	22
12 Boston&Me 5s '55	24¾	24½	24½
5 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	7	7	7
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	72¼	71¼	71¼
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	106¾	106¾	106¾
20 Buf R&P 4½s '57	71¾	71¾	71¾
10 Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	24⅞	23½	23½
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	23	23	23
4 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	92	92	92
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '58	118	118	118
3 Can Pac 5s '54	115	115	115
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	97	97	97
10 Can Pac 4½s '60	97	97	97
4 Can Pac 4s perp	89	88½	88½
2 Caro C&O 6s '52	79¼	79¼	79¼
5 Carriers&Gen 5s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Celotex 4½s '47ww	88	88	88
3 Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	90	90	90
13 Cen of Ga 5s '59C	5	4⅞	4⅞
3 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	10¾	10¼	10¼
2 Cen Ill&G 5s '51	8	7⅞	8
2 Cen Pac 5s '60	103	102	103
10 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
14 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
4 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	24¼	24¼	24¼
5 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	20¼	20¼	20¼
25 C&O 4½s '92	20	20	20
4 C&O 3½s '96 D	118¼	117¾	117¾
3 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	96	95½	96
15 C&O rfg 3½s '97A	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	11¼	10¾	10¾
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
83 Chi&Ea Ill 5s '51	97¾	97¾	97¾
17 Chi&Er Ill 5s '51 ct	21¾	21	21¼
1 Chi&Erie 5s '82	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝
40 Chic Gt West 4s '59	80	80	80
1 Chi I&L 6s '47	23¾	22¾	23¾
18 Chi I&L 5s '66	13¼	13¼	13¼
147 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	4½	4	4
11 CMSP&P 5s ctf '50	11	10¼	10¼
28 CM&SP 4½s '89C	3	2¾	2⅞
16 CM&SP 4½s '89E	25¼	24¾	24¾
1 CM&SP 5s '30 B	25	24½	24½
25 Chi&NW 6½s '36	23	23	23
3 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	17	17	17
21 Chi&NW gen 5s'87	11¾	11½	11½
34 Chi&NW cv 4½s'49	16⅞	16½	16½
20 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	5¼	4¾	5
5 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	10	9¾	9¾
10 Chi & NW 4s '87	15	9¾	9¾
5 Chi Ry 5s '27	4¾	4¾	14¾
26 Chi R & Ind 5s'52A	7⅞	7½	7⅝
26 CRI & P 4½s'52A ct	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
53 C R I & P 4s '88	17¾	16¾	16¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 CRI & P 4s '88 ct	16¼	15⅝	16¼
12 C R I & P rfg 4s'34	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛
5 CRI & P Rfg 4s'342reg	6½	6½	6½
18 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	6⅝	6¼	6½
2 C T H & SE inc 5s'60	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
1 Ch Un Sta 4s '63	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	90¼	90¼	90¼
5 Childs Co 5s '43	74½	74½	74½
2 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s'66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
9 Cin Un Term 3⅛s'71	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2 Cin Un Term 5s'57C	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
9 CCC&StL 4½s'77	59½	58¾	59⅜
7 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	74½	74½	74½
2 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s'65	109	109	109
3 ClevUn Term 5½s'72	88¼	88⅛	88¼
1 Clev Un Term 5s'73	78½	78½	78½
2 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	73¼	73	73¼
2 Col & So 4½s'80	40¾	40¾	40¾
3 Columbia G 5s '52 May	91	91	91
15 Columbia G 5s 1961	90¾	90¼	90½
16 Col Ry Pw&L 4s'65	109¾	109½	109⅝
4 Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s'51	105¾	105¾	105¾
18 Comwlth Sd 3½s'68	107¾	107¾	107¾
11 Comwlth Ed 3½s'58	108½	108½	108½
11 Comwlth Ed cv3½s'58	108½	108¼	108½
8 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	108¾	108¾	108¾
17 Con Edis 3¼s'46	105¾	105½	105½
6 Con Edis 3½s'48	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝
5 Con Oil cv 3½s'51	103	102¾	103
1 Crane Co 3½s'51	105½	105½	105½
6 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	30¾	30⅜	30¾
18 Dela&Hud rfg 4s '43	58⅛	57¾	57⅞
51 D&RG 4s '36	14½	13¾	13¾
18 D&RG West 5s '55	5¾	5	5¼
27 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	4⅞	4¾	4¾
38 D&RG West 5s '78	8½	8¼	8½
2 D Moine&Ft D4s'35ct	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1 Det Ed 4½s '61	112½	112½	112½
5 Det Ew 4s '65	111¼	111	111
11 Dul Missabe&I 3½s'62	105	105	105
3 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	12¾	12¼	12¼
10 Elec Auto Lt cv 4s '52	106½	106½	106½
85 Erie rfg 5s '67	13⅞	13¾	13¾
97 Erie rfg 5s '75	13⅞	13	13¾
27 Erie 1st 4s '96	43¼	42½	43¼
2 Erie 1st 4s '96 reg	38	38	38
31 Erie gen lien 4s '96	21	20	20½
3 Erie cv 4s '53 A	20	20	20
7 Erie cv 4s '53 B	20	20	20
1 Erie cv 4s '53 D	19	19	19
4 Erie & Jer 4s '55	41½	41¼	41¼
20 Erie gen 4s '96 S	41½	41¼	41¼
6 Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Fla E Cst 5s '74	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	84¼	84¼	84¼
3 Francis Sug 6s '56	43	40	40
6 Gen Cable 5½s '47	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Gen Mot Accep 4s '46	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 GenMotAc 3¼s'51	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Gen Pub S 5½s'39	101	101	101
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	60¾	60¾	60¾
2 Ga & Ala cn 5s '45	15	15	15
2 Ga Car & Nor 6s'34	16	16	16
4 Goodrich 4½s '56	99½	99½	99½
4 Goodrich 6s '45	100	100	100
1 Goth Stlk Ho 5s '46	86¾	86¾	86¾
2 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	81¾	81¾	81¾
2 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	82	81¾	81¾
29 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	100⅞	100¾	100⅞
6 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	95⅞	95½	95⅞
2 Gt Nor 3¾s'47	84½	84½	84½
1 Gulf St Util 4s '66	73¼	73¼	73¼
1 Hocking V 4½s '99	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
3 Hoe & Co 5½s 1st mtg '44	116½	116½	116½
8 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	67¼	67	67¼
16 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	32	31⅜	32
32 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	43	42½	42½
10 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	12¼	12	12
4 Ill Cen 3½s '52	112⅜	112¼	112¼
10 Ill Cen 4s '52	54	54	54
3 Ill Cen 4s '53	60¼	59½	59½
6 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	54½	54½	54½
56 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	62	60½	60½
5 Ill Cen 5s '55	53½	51½	52¼
3 Ill Cen Stl 3½s '51	65¾	65¾	65¾
1 IC&SC1&NO 5s '63 A	55	55	55
20 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	59	59	59
1 Ill Steel 4½s '40	54⅞	54¼	54⅞
5 Interb R Tr 7s '32	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
3 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	64¾	64¼	64¼
3 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	60½	60½	60½
29 Int Cp Sec 6s '55	90	90	90
1 Int Gt Nor 4½s'52	3½	3½	3½
1 Int Paper 5s '47	19½	18½	18½
1 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	97¾	97¾	97¾
21 Int T&T 4½s '52	99¾	99¾	99¾
11 Int T&T 5s '55	67	66¾	66¾
29 Int Cem rfg 4s '51	69¾	68¾	68¾
33 KCFtS&Mem 4s '36	4	3½	4
22 KCSouth 5s '50	33	31¾	32½
4 KCSouth 3s '50	67¾	66¾	67¾
1 KCTerm 4s '60	107½	107½	107½
6 KansG&E 4½s'80	104½	104½	104½
22 Koppers Co 4s '51	100¼	99¾	100
1 LacGG&E 5s'42A	42¼	42¼	42¼
16 Lac Gas 5½s '51	45¾	45	45
1 Lac Gas 5s '60D	44	44	44
1 Lac Gas 5s '39	79	79	79
1 LS&MS 3½s '97	87	87	87
2 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	26	26	26
1 Lehigh Val Eq 4s '65A	83	83	83
1 Leh Val H Term 5s '54	43½	43	43
1 Leh Val NY 4½s'40	46½	45¾	46½
1 Leh Val NY4½s'40 asd	45¾	45¾	45¾
27 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	21¼	20⅞	21¼
1 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	20	20	20
1 Leh Val Cx 4s 2003	19¾	19¾	19¾
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	19¾	18¾	18¾
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	19	19	19¼
36 Loews 3¼s '46	99	98¾	99

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	80	80	80
7 Louis & N un 4s '40	100	99¾	99¾
5 Louis&N 1st 4s 2003	84	84	84
5 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	78½	78⅜	78½
2 Lou Gas&El 3½s'66	108	107¾	108
11 Manhat Ry 4s'90	31¾	30½	30½
1 Manhat Ry 4s'90 ct	28	28	28
1 Mil & Nor cn 4½s'39	30	30	30
5 MilSparta&NW 4s'47	14¾	14½	14¾
2 M&StL rfg 5s'62	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
5 MSP&SSMarie 6s'46	3	3	3
28 MSP&SSM gtd 5s'38	7	7	7
17 M-K-Tex 5s'642 A	7⅛	6⅞	7
8 M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	35¾	33½	33⅞
19 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	16	15¾	15⅝
5 M-K-Tex 4s'62 B	48	47½	48
23 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	30½	30	30
6 Mo Pac 5s'65 A	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
74 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	19¾	19¼	19½
5 Mo Pac 5s'78 G ct	19½	19¼	19½
10 MSP&SSM rfg 6s'46	18¾	18¾	18¾
5 Mo Pac 5s'80 H	19¾	19¼	19¾
5 Mo Pac 5s'H '80 ct	18¾	18¾	18¾
55 Mo Pac 5s'81 I	18¾	18¾	18¾
5 Mo Pac 5s'81 I ct	19¾	19¼	19½
106 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	18½	18⅛	18½
10 Mob & O 4½s'77	28	28	28
3 MonWPaPb Sv 4½'60	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 MonWPa Pb Sv 6s'65	10	100	100
15 Mont Pow 2¾s'68	96¾	96¼	96¼
1 Mor & Essex 5s'55	50	50	50
13 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	42	41	42
11 Mor&Essex 3½s 200	51	50½	50½
10 Mount St T&T 3¼'68	105	105	105
2 Nassau El 4s'51	31¼	30	30
3 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	104	103½	103½
3 Nat Dist Pr 4½s 45	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 NtlRRMex4½s26asd	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10 Nat RyMex 4s47asd	⅝	⅝	⅝
73 Nt RRMex 4s51asd	¾	¾	¾
1 Natl Steel 4s 65	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Newark Gas 5s 48	122¼	122¼	122¼
7 N Eng 4½s 61	21	20½	21
1 New Eng Te&T5s52	124½	124½	124½
4 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	108	108	108
5 N O Pu Sv 5s52A	102¼	102¼	102½
10 N O Pub Sv5s55B	102	102	102
13 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	36½	36⅛	36⅛
7 NO Tex&M 5s'44	34¾	34¼	34¼
43 NYC rfg 5s 2013	62¼	61¾	61¾
26 NYC 4½s 2013 A	59	57¾	57¾
8 NYC cn 4s 98	69¼	68⅞	68⅞
5 NYC 3½s'46	75	74½	74½
77 NYC cv 3¼s 52	64¾	64⅛	64⅛
77 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	57¾	57¼	57¼
10 NYC& HR 4s 42	79¾	79¼	79¼
20 NYC&HR 3½s 97	84	83¾	84
5 NY Chi & St L 4s 37	67	67	67
3 NYC&StL 5½s'74A	104¾	104⅜	104⅜
81 NY Ch&StL 4½s 78	59¾	59	59
50 NY Ch&StL 4s'46	49¾	49¾	49¾
4 NY Conn RR 4½s'53	73	73	73
42 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	103½	103½	103½
1 NYNH&H cv 6s'40	107¾	107¾	107¾
18 NYNH&H 4½s'67	15¼	14¾	15¼
15 NYNH&H 4s '55	13¼	12¾	12¾
22 NYNH&H 4s'57	12½	12¼	12¼
7 NYNH&H 3½s'54	13	12½	12½
28 NYNH&H cv 3½s'56	12½	12	12½
1 NY & R 4½s 'A 55	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 NY Steam 3½s '43	96	96	96
1 NY S&W gen 5s '40	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	10½	10⅜	10⅜
3 NY Tel 2¼s '39	103¼	103¼	103¼
51 NY W&Bos4½s'46	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Norf Sou 5s '61	3¼	3	3⅛
4 Norf Sou 5s '61A	17	17	14¾
7 Norf & W 4s '96	17	17	17
1 Nor Am Co 5s '61	120¾	120¾	120¾
5 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	106	106	106
1 Nor Am Ed 5s '57A	106	106	106
3 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	104	104	104
56 Nor Pac 6s 2047	106	105¾	106
6 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	62½	61½	61⅞
3 Nor Pac 4s 2047	53	53	53
3 Nor Pac 4s '97	51	50½	51
4 Nor Pac 3s 2047	82¾	82¼	82¾
11 Ogden&L Cha 4s '48st	49½	48¾	49
1 Ohio Ed 4s '67	33¾	33¾	33¾
5 Ohio Ed 4½s '69	106	106	106
6 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 Okla G&E 3¾s '66	101¼	101¼	101¼
6 Okla G&E 4s '46	107¼	107¼	107¼
7 Pac Gas&El 3¼s '66	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Pac G&E 4s '64	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
8 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	106	106	106
3 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Para Pict cv 3¼s'47	99½	99½	99½
10 Pen P&L4 4½s'81	108½	108½	108½
16 Pen RR gen 5s '68	105¼	104¾	104¾
2 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
16 Pen RR gen 4½s'81	86	85⅞	85⅞
1 Pen RR 4½s'84E	92	92	92
1 Pen RR 4s'48	110	110	110
2 Pen RR 4s'48 st	110	110	110
27 Pen RR 3½s'70	83½	83½	83½
57 Pen RR 3¼s'52	83¼	83¼	83¼
1 PeoriaE& Ist 4s'40	49¼	49¼	49¼
3 Pere Marq 5s '56	64	63¾	63¾
14 Pere Marq 4½s'80	61	60	60
27 Phila Co 6s '67	97¾	97	97¾
25 Ph Read C&I cv 6s'49	3¾	3½	3¾
4 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	12½	12½	12½
15 Philippine Ry 4s'37	12	12	12
22 Phillips Pet 3s'48	111¼	111¼	111¼
5 PCC & St L 4½s'77	93	93	93
6 Pitt ¾ W Va 4½s'58 A	45½	45½	45½
.. Pitt&WVa 4½s'60 C	46½	46	46
11 Port Gen Elec 3s'60	58¼	58	58
47 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	13½	13¼	13¼
1 Pressed Stl C 5s'51	81	81	81
3 Prov Sec 4s'57	3¼	3¼	3¼
25 Radio Keith 6s'41	70	69¼	69¼
3 Ready 4½s'97 A	68¾	68¾	68¾
1 Ready 4½s'97 B	69	69	69
3 Rdg Jer Cen 4s'51	54¾	54¾	54¾
5 Rem Rand 4½s'56	101½	101½	101½
10 Repub Stl 5½s'54	108	108	108
1 Repub Stl 4½s'61	92½	92½	92½
1 Repub Stl 4½s'56	92½	92½	92½
2 Revere Cop&B 4½s'56	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Richfield Oil 4s'52	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 Rio Gr West 1st 4s'39	42½	41⅜	41⅜
8 Rio Gr W ctf 4s'49	19	18½	18½
1 Roch G&E 5s'62 E	108	108	108
1 Rutland 4½s'41	10	9¾	10
5 Saguenay Pw 3¼s'66	101½	101½	101½
5 StLIM&S 4sR&G '33	61⅝	61¼	61⅝
4 StLPeo&NW 5s'48	14½	14½	14½
33 St L S F 5s'50 B	12½	12	12
21 St L S F 4½s'78 D	11¾	11	9¾
7 StLSF 4½s'50 ctf st	11¾	11	11¼
22 St L S F 4s'50 A	12	11½	11½
30 St L S F 4s'50 A ct	11¾	11	11½
3 St L SW 5s'52	22	22	22
8 St L SW rfg 5s'90	14	14	14
1 St L SW 2d 5s'89	33½	33½	33⅝
5 StP E Gr Trk 4½s'47	1	1	1
1 StPaul UnDep 5s'72	114¾	114¾	114¾
1 Schulco 6s' 46B	28½	28½	28½
7 Schulco 6½s'46 B st	29	28½	29
4 Sea AL cn 6s '45	10¼	9½	9½
10 Sea AL 6s '45 ct	9¼	9¼	9¼
26 Sea A L 4s '50 st	17¾	17½	17½
4 Sea AL rfg 4s'59ct	7	6½	6½
5 Sea-AllPia 6s'35A ct	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 SeaAllPia 6s'35Bct	4	4	4
3 Shell Un 2½s'51	104½	104⅜	104½
9 Socony Vac Oil5½s'50	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
6 So Cal Gas 4½s'61	106¼	106¼	106¼
7 So Cal Pow6s '47	100½	100½	100½
5 Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	101¼	101¼	101¼
33 Sou Pac 4½s '68	83¼	81½	81¾
12 Sou Pac 4½s'81	52¾	52	52
39 So Pac 4½s'69	53	51½	51½
55 So Pac rfg 4s '55	70½	69½	69½
20 So Pac cit 4s'49	53¼	52	52
16 So Pac 3¾s '46	60½	60	60
42 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	57¼	56	56¼
20 South Ry 6s '56	74¾	74½	74½
10 South Ry gen 6s'56	71½	71	71½
11 South Ry cn 5s '94	82	81½	81½
37 South Ry gen 4s '56	59½	58	58½
1 So Ry 4s St L 51	62	62	62
11 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	104½	104½	104½
4 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s'61	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s'53	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Ten El Pow 6s'47A	93½	93½	93½
9 Texark Ft Sm5½s'50	85½	85½	85½
17 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	83½	82¾	83½
4 Tex&Pac 5s '80D	83¼	83¼	83¼
35 Third Ave a1 4s '60

Commerce and Finance

Reserve Head Says Cut in Spending Would Endanger Recovery

Business and Industry

China Expects To Pay Dividends On Railway Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Although the principle has not as yet been explicitly stated or established, indications are that the National Government of China will pay dividends on its railway bonds to foreign holders for such period as the railways remained in Chinese hands and then look to the Japanese (who have occupied such lines) to keep up payments.

In commenting upon the situation presented in this regard by Japan's invasion, the China Press, which is Chinese owned and therefore presumably authoritative in its information, recently remarked:

"Several of the foreign loans secured upon railways, or salt, or miscellaneous items have been defaulted since the outbreak of the present war. This was not the fault of China. These loans could not be met because their securities, and sources of revenue, have been seized by the Japanese.

"In deciding upon payment or non-payment of foreign loans, the National Government appears to have made it a principle to pay promptly and fully all loan coupons and amortizations for periods during which the securities and sources of revenue in each particular instance have been under the National Government's control.

"The payment of loan coupons and amortizations for periods during which the Japanese enjoyed possession or exploitation of the securities involved, however, is naturally being left to the Japanese.

"In establishing that principle and thereupon paying or refusing payment of foreign loans, the National Government merely applies to all of China's foreign loans the principles underlying the Anglo-Japanese arrangement as to the payment of those Chinese loans which have been secured upon the Maritime Customs revenue.

"The Japanese, however, while they contribute their share of payment for the customs loans, have thus far refused to discharge their obligations as regards the other foreign loans of China."

Sells Water Company Holdings

CHICAGO—Federal Water Service Corporation has announced sale of all of the common stock of Illinois Water Service Company, its subsidiary, operating water properties in the State of Illinois, to Northern Illinois Water Corporation.

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on January 14, 1939 to stockholders of record at the close of business January 3, 1939.

GEORGE MIXTER, Treasurer.

December 23, 1938.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Home Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 16
Blackstone Savings Bank	Jan. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 7
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Jan. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Jan. 16
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Jan. 18
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20

Are You Asleep with High Grade Preferreds and Bonds?

Do you realize that "Dangers Lurk in High Grades at High Prices?" The December 28 FINANCIAL WORLD discusses this overlooked subject without gloves. It points out that a business revival will find money rates firming up with an adverse effect on the prices of high grade non-callable bonds and preferreds now selling at large premiums. Sleep if you must but read this article first.

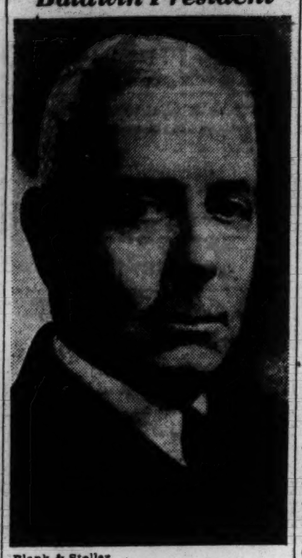
GREATEST INFLATION In 2 Decades Coming?

This much-talked-of analysis by C. J. Collins, well-known investment counselor, will be sent to each new trial subscriber. Prepare for the 1939 Bull Market by reading December 28 FINANCIAL WORLD which will feature "10 Outstanding Stocks for 1939." Read also "The Technical Position of the Market", "Investment Service Section" and "Are Oils a Buy Now?" Return this "ad" and $1 for our next 4 magazines (including Investment Service Section) and our latest stock ratings and data book covering 1600 stocks. Better still, send $5 for six months' subscription, including Advice Privilege.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD

21 C. M. West Street — New York, N. Y.

Baldwin President



Blank & Stoller

Charles E. Brinley

Elected President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, succeeding George H. Houston, resigned.

Stabilization Fund Should Be Extended Declares Morgenthau

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Morgenthau said he would ask Congress to extend the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund when it expires next June 30.

Asked at his press conference how long he would ask to have the fund continued, the Secretary said, "As long as Congress wants."

Asked whether he thought it should be made permanent, he said he did not know, but that it had become "a most important adjunct of the Treasury."

Earnings of FHLB In 5 Years Total About $90,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Home Loan Bank Board reported that in the five years from 1934 through 1938 Federal savings and loans associations earned $90,000,000 for their investors.

Of this, $70,000,000 represented earnings on funds of individual investors and $20,000,000 paid or payable to the Government on funds placed at the disposal of the associations to expand local home lending.

The board said assets of the 1365 Federal associations totaled $1,258,754,000 at the end of September and loans outstanding were $994,217,900.

In the first 10 months of 1938, the board said savings and loan institutions had made long-term loans totaling $238,000,000, of which 41 per cent went for construction and repair of dwellings, 28 per cent for the purchase of existing homes, 22 per cent for refinancing present mortgages, and 9 per cent for other purposes.

It estimated loans for the entire year would exceed $280,000,000.

The board said a survey had disclosed that residential building was higher during 1938 than in several years, adding that the greatest proportionate gains, outside of New York City, were made in cities of between 10,000 and 25,000 population.

The location, number, and assets of the Federal associations as given by the board included:

Alabama, 14, $5,597,000; Arkansas, 33, $9,710,000; Florida, 48, $34,181,000; Georgia, 43, $16,050,000; Louisiana, 112, $12,174,000; Mississippi, 21, $3,781,000; North Carolina, 16, $10,068,000; South Carolina, 30, $13,405,000; Tennessee, 39, $20,411,000; Virginia, 21, $15,244,000.

Maine, 5, $551,000; Maryland, 31, $22,162,000; Massachusetts, 26, $88,215,000; New Hampshire, 2, $6,283,000; New York, 64, $131,849,000; Rhode Island, 1, $522,000; Vermont, 2, $1,670,000.

The Week in Wall Street

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week staged a minor rise, but it was so minor that it looked on the charts like little more than a hiccup. Except for the rails, which did nobly on the strength of the new sixman proposals to the President, the market is still below mid-December highs and even further below November highs.

Nobody here attaches much importance to last week's market movements; they were "pre-holiday" and still under the influence of tax-selling; volume was nominal for these times, around 1,000,000 shares a day, and the market is waiting to see what the President will say to Congress in his two constitutionally required messages the first week of January. Then it will know whether he really thinks that November meant nothing and will continue his reforming, or whether he will take a middle road; and the market will also know the probable extent of pump-priming for the next six months.

The rail recommendations to the President seemed a cut above the usual seasonal rise in the index of rail recommendation output, and contained much of a quite bullish nature. They suggest that a good deal of rate-making power be handed back to the railroads, thus reversing the trend of 50 years. The most obvious meaning of this is higher rates, though whether in the end it will mean also higher net revenues is not so certain. Proposals for "voluntary reorganization" of border-line roads are on the list, which means power to the rails to put pressure on security-holding stand-outs in such cases as the Nickel Plate notes and the B. & O. and Lehigh security holders.

Help for the Rails

A cut or an end to barge-line subsidies is proposed, which probably in part accounts for the strength in Illinois Central, and a proposal to end land-grant rates may have contributed to the week's strength in mid-western rails. Still easier RFC credit is proposed, particularly for rail equipment purchases. But the really bullish part of the story is that Congress is supposed to be more in the mood to help the rails than in many years. This mood has been produced in 1938 by the parsimonious rate-increases granted by the ICC in April, the refusal of the Mills-Stacey-Landis board to cut wages, and the parlous condition of B. & O. finances. Rail labor is going along with management, and this carries weight in Congress.

Business dropped considerably, but after seasonal adjustment the drop was trifling. Steel operations fell to 52 per cent and will go below 45 per cent but the Street is not alarmed; in fact, U. S. Steel last week broke out on the upside of the downward range since early November. Carloadings and electric power output also did not quite meet seasonal expectations, and the averages of all business activity were down. But it only means—so far at least—that business is holding near the plateau of a month ago, and fears of a real decline are evaporating.

Automobile output dropped to 93,000 from 103,000 (November factory sales were 372,000 and October 209,000). But January output is expected to recover to the 100,000 level. U. S. Steel rescinded the short-week of its salaried employees, thereby in effect raising their wages about 9.1 per cent. Engineering construction awards were the highest for 1938 and 93 per cent above the same week last year.

Commodities were at least steady, with some strength in the metals, lead being marked up $2 per ton and more confidence appearing in the present 11¼-cent price for copper here. The new "one-book library" on sugar proudly issued by the cane sugar refiners has been well received in the trade.

Floor Specialist Defended

The stock exchange continues to wrestle with problems taken up months ago. Office partners of member firms are lazily falling overdue on filling out the forms for becoming "allied members" of the Exchange (which will enable the Exchange the more easily to discipline them instead of floor partners).

There was some little surprise at Robert Hutchins' resignation from the governing board, but the Street seems in general agreement that the Whitney affair has been just about explored enough. Brokers rubbed their eyes and phoned for more copies when they got the brochure of the Association of Stock Exchanfie Firms defending the operations of the floor specialist and attacking the London jobber system; the Association ran out of copies and ordered more; commission houses have for long been the reputed enemies of the specialist.

Excess reserves dropped $500,000,000 as a result of the Treasury's quarter-date financing and income tax payments, but the money market was not rippled. Treasury bill offerings were sold at so small a discount that statisticians were just beginning to figure whether the Treasury was getting money at 1-1000th or 1-2000th the cost the ordinary man pays when it was announced that $100,000,000 of bills had gone for no discount at all, some banks having been so eager to reduce deposits for tax reasons over the year-end. Next month excess reserves are expected to jump some $900,000,000, mostly due to return of money from "circulation" and this will put the total at about $3,800,000,000, some $300,000,000 above the previous record.

Christmas parties in brokerage houses were a little quieter than last year; volume of sales this year to date is only 290,000,000 against 402,000,000 last year.

But the Stock Exchange Christmas tree in Wall Street was 58 feet high—a new record.

Auditing Declared Under False Cloud Due to McKesson Affair

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Though the McKesson & Robbins scandal has passed almost completely from the financial to the news pages, it is by no means on the spike in Street financial opinion. The SEC is conducting a secret investigation at 120 Broadway, the Attorney General, the District Attorney, and the FBI are working on it, the Committee on Stock List of the New York Stock Exchange is following it closely, and a parade of newspaper men has filed through the offices of leading auditing firms to find what it is all about.

The Street's interest is in how the profession of auditing, and the art of preparing and auditing corporate reports, is to be affected. One of the leading firms, Price, Waterhouse & Co., sometimes called the largest auditing firm in the world, went over the books of McKesson & Robbins and completely missed the defalcations.

The firm is under a cloud in the public estimation, for even corporations who understand thoroughly the circumstances which exonerate Price, Waterhouse must take in account the fact that uninformed stockholders may look askance at this name in future as auditors on an annual statement.

No Public Statement

Meantime, no public statement has come out of either Price, Waterhouse or the American Institute of Accounting, the Controllers' Institute, Inc., nor the New York Society of Certified Public Accountants, and officials of these organizations, despite or because of their position, will make no statement for the record, nor are expected to at least until the current secret SEC hearings are concluded.

The outlook, however, is that the accounting profession and particularly the business of auditing is in line for a thorough investigation, such as one after another of Wall Street's variegated activities has experienced in recent years. The result may be the uncovering of various abuses, or it may not be, but it is likely also to result in considerable public education as to what auditing is.

Auditors have been very much in the spotlight in the Street in recent years. In 1933 the Stock List Committee of the Exchange added to its requirements of corporations seeking listing of their securities that they must promise to have their subsequent regular statements to the Exchange audited. The Securities Act of 1933 likewise greatly expanded the requirements for auditors, and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Its trouble is that auditing has been "oversold." The public has imperceptibly come to expect more of it than it can economically provide. Just as some people think the Stock Exchange now safeguards their investments, and some think the SEC does the same, so people think an audit guarantees the truth of corporate financial reports.

This is not so, as informed people in the Street know. For example the Commercial & Financial Chronicle commented on Dec. 17 that "The McKesson & Robbins case will to thoughtful persons suggest the futility of attempting to legislate dishonesty out of existence . . . a mass of new and sweeping provisions of law and regulation specifically designed to prevent fraud have been taken to national and state statute books. . . . Endless specifications having to do with corporate reports, accounting methods, and various procedures have been laid down. Criminal and civil liabilities of directors, auditors, corporate officials and many others have been enormously increased. . . . Yet there lies the case before us, one of the worst and most startling on record. . . ."

Position of Auditors

The position of auditors was expressed by a Federal Court of Appeal in May, 1896, in an earlier case of the same kind, the looting of the Kingston Cotton Mill Company. The Court said, ". . . an auditor is not bound to be a detective, or . . . to approach his work with suspicion or with a foregone conclusion that there is something wrong. He is a watch dog, not a blood hound. He is justified in believing tried servants of the company in whom confidence is placed by the company. . . . If there is anything calculated to excite suspicion he should probe it to the bottom, but in the absence of anything of that kind, he is only bound to be reasonably cautious and careful. . . . Auditors must not be made liable for not tracking out ingenious and carefully-laid schemes of fraud, . . . perpetrated by tried servants of the company and . . . undetected for years by the directors. . . ."

There is a general feeling here that a crook can get round nearly everything. Price, Waterhouse uncovered Krueger's misdeeds only by an act of sheer carelessness. He milked the Ericson Telephone Company of some $10,000,000 and failed to cover it up; when the auditors checked with the bank to see if the $10,000,000 was there the bank said no.

The meticulously refined degree to which fraud was covered up in the McKesson case is nearly unbelievable. In the (imaginary) business of the crude drug department, whose (fictional) transactions were woven right through the firm's books, the auditors checked (false) purchasing invoices, (phony) shipping advices, (fake) bills of lading, (stage) contracts with selling agents (forged) bank advices of credits received from customers, (fictitious) bank advices of payments for purchases, and (pseudo-) advices from suppliers of materials held, not to mention (forged) Dun (AP) Bradstreet reports—yet every one of these was forged and fictional in form and content. The records even showed an occasional telegraphic exchange with the (fictional) W. W. Smith & Company factors over customers allegedly behind on payments, all of which turned out to be as imaginary as a down-stage argument.

The point is that unless an audit goes beyond all reasonable cost, there are top and bottom limits to its scope. It must take for granted the honesty of the top officials, and it cannot afford to descend to counting the cash in branch office tills. An audit to track down corruption in high place is a special kind of audit. So also is an audit for petty peculations. The usual audit is in between.

Commission Alarmed

By a curious coincidence, the Journal of the New York Society of Certified Public Accountants for December reprinted, in another connection, a resolution adopted by the Society in 1934 on "The accountant's attitude with respect to inventories." It said:

"Resolved: That it is the sense of the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants that, if a CPA reports on a balance-sheet . . . over his signature without qualification . . . it shall imply . . . care . . . accounting tests and checks . . . but that, as regards . . . ownership, physical quantities, description, quality, condition . . . he has relied upon the representations of the concern's management, subject to such checks as may have been obtainable from the records in respect thereto . . . etc."

The ordinary audit, as distinguished from the audit to track down crookedness at the top or the bottom, is designed for purposes which have been made more and more specific in the last generation. These purposes, and the general methods of audit, were first laid down in a 1918 brochure of the American Institute of Accounting, on "Approved methods for the Preparation of Balance Sheets."

In 1929 this was revised by the Federal Reserve Board, then the central credit authority of the country, in a brochure called "Verification of Financial Statements." And this was again brought up to date in January, 1936, in a bulletin published by the American Institute of Accountants called "Examination of Financial Statements by Independent Public Accountants."

This last bulletin is prefaced: "Developments of accounting practice during recent years have been in the direction of increased emphasis on . . . principles and consistence in their application. . . ."

Accounting Problem

It goes on then to state the conventions of the business. It says ". . . the central problem of financial accounting . . . (is to determine) the extent to which expenditures . . . made in one period (to produce) profits in the future . . . shall be treated in accounts . . . " It then goes on to indicate that there may be several methods of accounting for different items, but the major problem of the auditor is to see that an approved one is adopted, and then stuck to.

In 1927, when Mr. J. M. B. Hoxsey became secretary of the Stock List Committee of the Exchange, corporations were first required, on listing, to promise detailed annual statements. In 1933 they were additionally required to get these statements audited. This rule followed an extensive correspondence between a special committee appointed by the American Institute of Accountants for co-operation with stock exchanges and the Stock List Committee, and in this correspondence the AIA committee thought there were ". . . two major tasks . . . to educate the public in regard to the significance of accounts . . . and their unavoidable limitations, and . . . to make the accounts published by corporations more informative . . ."

The accountants' committee, of which George O. May of Price, Waterhouse was chairman, started off by saying that Prof. William Z. Ripley had spoken of a balance-sheet as an instantaneous photograph of the condition of a company on a given date, but that "such language is apt to prove . . . misleading. . . ."

The committee then pointed out that there were several acceptable alternatives in accounting methods. The important thing is that the auditor must see that the chosen method is adhered to year after year. The corporation may use straight-line depreciation, or retirement reserve accounting. A variation of the straight-line method is sinking-fund depreciation.

Again, inventories may be carried at cost or market. If carried at cost, they may be appraised on "first-in-first-out" or "first-in-last-out." The committee stressed the major importance of consistency of method. It advised against a strait-jacket set of rules, and said "the more practicable method would be to leave every corporation free to choose its own methods of accounting . . . but require disclosure of the methods employed and consistency in their application from year to year. . . ."

This the Exchange agreed to do.

Purpose of Audit

These statements indicate that the major purpose of the usual audit is not to catch crooks, but to indicate how presumably honest managements are faring from year to year.

One of reasons why the scope of modern audits is becoming limited is that corporations have grown large enough so that a system of internal accounting checks and balances proves by far more economical than an outsider's check of everything. In fact, the Stock List Committee on Oct. 24, 1933, said it was "satisfied that the detailed scrutiny and verification of the cash transactions of large companies can be most efficiently and economically performed by permanent employees of the corporation . . . (but) this limitation on the scope of the audit . . . should be mentioned . . . in the report."

Such mention is now customarily made in auditors' reports. It was made in Price, Waterhouse & Co.'s report on McKesson. A partner in a leading auditing firm stated the principle 12 years ago that ". . . an audit is a safeguard; (this) entails an expense; and . . . the cost of an audit so extensive as to be a complete safeguard would be enormous and far beyond any value to be derived from it. . . ."

Eccles Says Debt Rise and Recovery Go Hand in Hand

WASHINGTON (AP)—Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, declared that sudden and drastic curtailment of Federal spending would reverse the recovery trend and "jeopardize the salvation of our democracy."

In a public letter to Senator Harry F. Byrd, he strongly opposed the retrenchment program which the Virginia Democrat outlined recently in an address at Boston.

Denying that the New Deal's expenditures represented waste and urging instead that they had increased the nation's income and its assets, Mr. Eccles took Senator Byrd to task for "name-calling" and "intemperate denunciation."

The Federal Reserve chairman vigorously opposed the substitution of a system of relief doles for the more costly work relief which the Government now provides for the unemployed.

He wrote Byrd:

"You assert that 'millions of able-bodied citizens rely upon the Government for support and have ceased to exert their efforts for self-help to obtain private employment.' So far as I know, there is not the slightest evidence to support such a sweeping assertion. Any honest American citizen must resent the insult this implies to millions of self-respecting men and women.

For Work Relief, Not Dole

"You stated that you are concerned about 'the character of the individual citizen' and 'the dignity and the rights of the individual.' So am I. I believe, however, that the most basic right of all is the right to live and next to that, the right to work. I do not think empty stomachs build character, nor do I think the substitution of idleness and a dole for useful work relief will improve either the dignity or the character of the people affected.

"We cannot expect to preserve our free institutions in this country if we condemn a substantial proportion of our people to prolonged idleness on a bare subsistence level of existence.

"Further than the right to eat and the right to a position, I think the individual, whether rich or poor, has a right to a decent place to live. I think he has a right to security in old age and to protection against temporary unemployment. I think he has a right to adequate medical attention and to equal educational opportunities with the rest of his countrymen.

"The Government expenditures which you condemn have in large part been the means of translating these basic rights into realities. Anyone who is genuinely sincere in his concern about the rights, the dignity, and the character of the individual citizen, far from seeking to tear down what has already been done, will want to have a hand in expanding and improving this work for the future."

In his recent address before the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, Senator Byrd demanded an end to "nine years of fiscal insanity." He advocated:

Reorganization of the Government to effect economies.

Reduction to a minimum of activities new to the Government.

Transfer of part of the relief burden to local communities; a purge of the "undeserving" from relief rolls, and reduction of relief costs by stopping all expenditures "in excess of providing for those in need."

"Reasonable taxation" as "one of the best assurances of business prosperity."

The Senator contended the nation faced disaster unless it soon approached a balanced budget.

Says Byrd Program Defeatist

Mr. Eccles replied:

"I, for one, am not prepared to believe that this nation is doomed to stagnation, to a low level of national income, to a wholly unsatisfactory standard of living instead of the high standards, the achievement of which depends only upon our correct understanding of the operations of our economic system.

"I am convinced that your program is not only a defeatist one, a program of retrogression and not of progress, but that it would jeopardize the salvation of our democracy which I know you are as sincerely desirous of preserving as I am."

Mr. Eccles asked the senator if he was aware "of studies made by a distinguished group of scholars, under the auspices of the Twentieth Century Fund, indicating that the total of all domestic debts, both public and private, is no greater today than it was in 1929."

Private enterprise had been in no position in the years since the depression, the Federal Reserve Chairman said, to employ profitably anywhere near the total of the country's savings, because there was not sufficient buying power in the hands of the public to purchase the output of existing facilities of production.

Mr. Eccles continued:

"In connection with the question of debt, you also make the curious statement that some day the whole amount must be repaid. Such a statement reflects a misunderstanding of the fundamental nature of our capitalist economy.

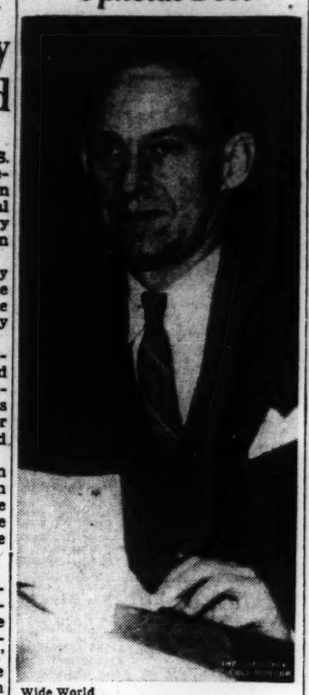
Says Debt Means Prosperity

"Debts and obligations of various kinds are but the other side of investment, and if we ever tried to liquidate the whole amount of them, or even any substantial fraction, we would precipitate a crisis so severe that general economic paralysis would result. When there is contraction of total debt, private and public, we have deflation. We have never had prosperious conditions without an accompanying expansion of debt, either private or public, or both.

"Do you think, as your speech seemed to indicate, that in a democracy the government has no responsibility for creating debt in order to give employment at times when private indebtedness is contracting and private enterprise is unable to do so? Do you consider, as your speech implies, that government debt is evil, whereas private debt is not? One would gather from your attitude that if a private contractor, for example, borrows money to build houses you would commend him for 'raising capital for private enterprise,' whereas, if a government housing authority borrows money for the same purpose, you would denounce it for 'incurring debt' . . .

"Is it not true that the creation of too much debt relative to the creation of real wealth is inflationary and, therefore, bad, whether that debt be created by public or private activity, or both? Can it be said that the creation of debt, either public or private, that utilizes productively otherwise unused human or material resources, that creates real wealth, that adds both to existing real wealth and to national income, is an evil?

Upholds Debt



Wide World

Marriner S. Eccles

Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board

Bank Clearings Are 9 P. C. Above 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities passed the $7,000,000,000 mark for the first time in nearly two years in the week ended Dec. 21, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The total of $7,252,827,000 was 9.1 per cent over $6,645,524,000 in the comparable 1937 week and was $1,566,118,000 above the preceding week.

Banking sources attributed the sharp advance to a continuation of the fall upturns in industrial and retail buying, together with the usual seasonal demands on the nation's banking facilities.

New York clearings of $4,782,303,000 were 11.6 per cent over $4,284,256,000 a year ago. At outside centers turnover of $2,470,524,000 was 4.6 per cent over $2,361,268,000 in 1938.

Prominent percentage gainers over the comparable 1937 week included: Philadelphia 9.4, Boston 9, Cincinnati 8.7, Louisville 6.2, and Dallas 5.9. Small declines were shown by San Francisco, Portland, Ore., and Pittsburgh.

Volume at Chicago of $391,000,000 was 20.4 higher than $324,800,000 a year ago.

Steel Operations Drop 6 Points To 52 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Holiday and inventory periods are having a depressing effect on steel ingot production although demand continues active among several important consuming industries, according to the magazine Steel.

The national operating rate slipped 6 points to 52 per cent last week. Output also will be retarded this week, with January marked for recovery in both new business and production.

Output Holds Well

"In view of the season," says the report, "steel markets are giving a good account of themselves by showing relatively small effect on year-end influences. At Chicago, steelmaking has dropped 3.5 points from the 1938 peak, standing at 56.5 per cent last week. Pittsburgh operations, originally scheduled at 38 per cent, moved up to 40 on better artivity in some products, off only 1 point from the previous week. Detroit advanced to the year's high at 90 per cent.

"Gradual recovery, rather than an immediate return to the level of operations prevailing in November, is looked for after the turn of the year. For one thing, automobile assemblies have passed the fall crest and will require less steel the early part of next quarter. The carry-over of unfilled orders for flat-rolled steel will postpone resumption of heavy buying of sheets and strip until the latter part of January at the earliest.

Demand for Rails

"On the other hand, numerous building and engineering projects now getting under way will account for substantial tonnages, while railroad needs gradually are expanding. In the event the railroads receive hoped-for legislative treatment at the hands of Congress, buying of track material and equipment may expand more rapidly than would be dictated by revenue alone.

"Additional rail purchases lately have been confined to 50,000 tons for the Pennsylvania. New York, New Haven & Hartford is seeking court permission to buy 15,649 tons, while most other roads have yet to close on 1939 needs. Several eastern railroads are said to be preparing to order a substantial number of freight cars.

"The sharp flurry in construction contracting, motivated largely by the PWA program, is one of the bright spots in steel markets."

Scrap and finished steel composites are unchanged at $14.83 and $56.50, respectively.

General Classified

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

SANTA CRUZ, CALIF.—Casa Alta Apartments, at Beach; beautifully furnished; steam heat, electric refrigeration; garage; 1-2-3 rooms, 1½ hrs ride from San Francisco

SANTA MONICA, CALIF.—El Cortez Apts., 827 4th St. Steam heat, soft water, garage in basement; attractive lobbies; home atmosphere. Santa Monica 27169

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Manly Manners

The Gingerbread House

A Story for Children

Dame Poppet had come to live at the edge of the Tall Woods. Dame Poppet was a jolly dame, and because she didn't have a hammer or a saw to build her a house she made herself a house of gingerbread. It was very cozy, her gingerbread house and, oh, how nice and spicy it smelt.

When the wind blew it carried the nice spicy smell far into the Tall Woods where lived ten little dwarfs at the foot of an oak tree.

"Mmmmmm," cried the ten little dwarfs and sniffed and sniffed and sniffed.

"Shall we find what it is that smells so good?" said the first little dwarf, and the other nine nodded their heads.

That very day before the sun was high they began their search, and that very day, just one hour later, Dame Poppet left her gingerbread house to go visiting. She was to be gone a week. So, when the ten little dwarfs came to the house, they found it empty.

"Humph," cried the second little dwarf, "no one lives here." He stuck his long nose close to the keyhole.

"Mmmmmm," he said and before the other little dwarfs could say a word he bit off the doorknob and ate it up!

That set the nine laughing. "Whoever heard of eating a doorknob?" they cried.

"But it's made of gingerbread," the second little dwarf said.

Upon that the other little dwarfs fell to. What a feast! They bit off the corners of the roof, they ate up the door, the windows, the top of the chimney.

When they had eaten all they could they sat down in a circle. "Tomorrow, we shall eat more," they said.

And they did. In fact those ten little dwarfs stayed close to the gingerbread house until it was all eaten up—until there wasn't a crumb left—and that was the very day Dame Poppet came back.

Straight across the fields she came to the edge of the Tall Woods, straight on to her gingerbread house, only there wasn't any gingerbread house. Dame Poppet's eyes opened wide.

"My house," he cried, "where is my gingerbread house?"

The ten little dwarfs peered out from behind a rock. The ten little dwarfs blinked and winked. They saw Dame Poppet sit down on a tree stump and mop her red face. They heard her say, "What shall I do? What shall I do?"

The ten little dwarfs hung their heads. The ten little dwarfs felt ashamed. At last the third little dwarf nudged the second.

"Shall we build her a house?" he asked. "I think we should."

"Right-o," the second whispered back. "We have hammers and saws. Let's build her a snug little house with two windows, a door and a porch." The other little dwarfs nodded their heads. "It won't smell of spices but then. . . ."

"It will smell of pine," the sixth little dwarf put in.

Once agreed upon they marched out from behind the rock. They marched in single line with their heads bowed, and when they stood in a straight row in front of Dame Poppet, they lifted up their heads and cried,

"We ate your house—
It was so good—
And now we'll build you
A house of wood."

Daily Anecdote

Victoria Could Laugh

Because of the seriousness with which she regarded her great tasks and the high sense of dignity she maintained, Queen Victoria was sometimes accused of lacking a sense of humor. In the light of the following incident, however, this could hardly be true.

One day one of the grooms-in-waiting was engaged in "taking off" his royal mistress, much to the amusement of a small but appreciative audience. His imitation of the Queen playing the piano and singing was well-nigh irresistible.

Just as he was finishing his performance Victoria entered the room; and it was instantly apparent that she knew she was being caricatured. In the dead silence which followed the guilty courtier paled in embarrassment. He tried to explain, but his tongue refused to do his bidding.

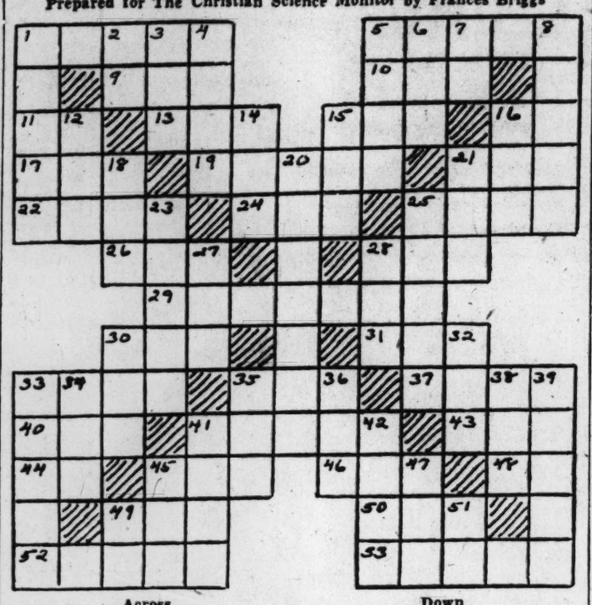
"Repeat your performance," demanded the Queen in a stern voice.

This he did in fear and trembling, but finally noting a softening of the Queen's expression, he warmed to his work. Before he had finished, Victoria was laughing so heartily that the tears ran down her cheeks.

Frequently thereafter, when the Queen particularly desired to entertain some favored guest, she would request the courtier to repeat his imitation.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—The harpsichord resembles what modern instrument?
5—What was the mythical Pegasus?
9—What evergreen is widely used for hedges?
10—Who was the personification of truth in Spenser's "Faerie Queene"?
11—Near.
13—According to Scott, "the rose is sweetest wash'd with morning" what?
15—What is the seat of authority of a bishop?
16—Honduras is on what continent (abbr.)?
17—What symbolizes power and authority in Bible?
19—What is most prominent about a giraffe (pl.)?
21—What is the "greater light" made to "rule the day"?
22—What is the thin cylinder of graphite used in pencils?
24—A reddish brown horse is described as what color?
25—What are animals that are kept to play with?
26—Antonym of "no"?
28—What was it that Jack Sprat could not eat?
29—What was name of hero and title of a novel by Scott?
30—What is the number of the Beatitudes plus 1?
31—What insect is referred to in Bible for its diligence?
33—What system of weight is used for measuring gold and silver?
35—What is the forward part of a ship called?
37—If you were in Montpellier, France, in which direction would you travel to reach Cannes?
40—What should you make while the sun shines?
41—What symbol is used on poles of certain Indian tribes?
42—What English dramatist gave us "The Beggar's Opera"?
44—Ream (abbr.).
45—Who was author of "The Star-Spangled Banner"?
46—"Some hae meat and canna" do what?
48—Plural (abbr.).
49—What name is given to a varying measure of yarn?
50—What is obtained from wintergreen and used for flavoring?
52—Who was the father of Bath-sheba?
52—"Better late than" what?

Down

1—What is produced by the oyster?
2—What Hebrew month is 11th in order of the civil year?
3—How would you silently signify assent?
4—What animals were used for ploughing?
5—What do you see in rainbows?
6—On what date in February was Victor Herbert born?
7—Sun god.
8—What was George Eliot's real name?
12—What is the fore part of foot (sing.)?
14—What is the series of barbs on side of a shaft of a feather?
15—What does Addison describe as blue and ethereal?
16—What is the fruit of the hazel?
18—According to Lowell, what is it so rare in June?
20—Where was King Arthur's palace and court?
21—What does the sun seem to do in west?
23—What United States Admiral was called the "Hero of Manila Bay"?
25—Who gave us "Home, Sweet Home"?
27—The town of Przemysl is on what river?
28—What state of United States is known as Everglade State (abbr.)?
30—What would you give a child to amuse him?
32—In what child's game does "it" run after others?
33—How many fiddlers had Old King Cole?
34—What is a male sheep?
35—In China, a male servant is referred to as what?
36—How would you describe Willie Winkie?
38—Maple sugar is made from what?
39—Who was tenth United States President?
41—Those on one side in a sport are what?
42—Who was the founder of Beth-zur?
45—What is the large parrot of New Zealand called?
47—What is a railroad sleeper?
49—Long Island (abbr.).
51—What is the Roman numeral for 55?

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

Sincerity

Sincerity is to speak as we think; to do as we pretend and profess; to perform and make good what we promise; and really to be what we would seem and appear to be.—Tillotson.

In Lighter Vein

Terrors!

Of all the terrors known to man
The greatest, I assert,
Is to wear a fifteen collar
Upon a sixteen shirt.
—Toronto Labor Leader.

While speaking of terrors
Let me this question put:
J'ever wear a 4A shoe
Upon a 6E foot?

Young Webster

Teacher: "Wait a moment, Johnny. What do you understand by that word 'deficit'?"

Johnny: "It's what you've got when you haven't got as much as if you just hadn't nothin'."—Chicago Tribune.

Getting in Practice

The newlyweds had just gotten off their train.

"John, dear," said the bride, "let us try to make the people think we have been married a long time."

"All right, honey," was the answer, "you carry the suitcases."—Erin (Ont.) Advocate.

Truth in Advertising

"No," said the employer sternly, "I will not do it! Never have I sold anything by false representation, and I will not begin now."

For a moment he was silent; and the clerk who stood before him could see that the better nature of his employer was fighting strongly for the right.

"No," repeated the employer, "I will not do it! It is an inferior grade of shoe, and I will never pass it off as anything better. Mark it 'A Shoe Fit for a Queen' and put it in the window—a queen does not have to do much walking."

Jest a Minute

"Really, Miss Jones — you shouldn't expect me to know everything about mathematics."

Christmas Brought New Playmates

Monitor Camera Club from E. L. Vickerstaff, Birmingham, Eng.

Fido Is the Proud Guardian of a New Family

Did You Ever Wonder

Why It Is Sometimes Necessary to 'Prime' a Pump?

Those who have occasion to use a pump will recall that it is sometimes necessary to pour a little water into the pump before water can be pumped out. To see why this is, let us consider first how a pump works.

Air has weight, and the enormous sea of air that surrounds the earth presses down with a force equal to about 15 pounds per square inch. It is also a fact that fluids tend to flow from high to low pressure areas. These two facts are pressed into service by the lift pump.

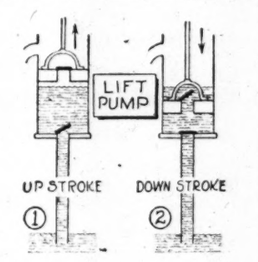
The essential parts of the lift pump are: a cylinder, an intake pipe extending from the cylinder to below the surface of the water, a piston, and a handle.

There is a valve in the piston which closes as the piston is raised, and opens on the down stroke. Another valve, located at the mouth of the intake pipe, opens on the up stroke and closes on the down stroke.

The piston should fit tightly in the cylinder so that no air can escape. As the piston is raised, by pushing down the handle of the pump, it lowers the pressure of the air in the cylinder by providing room for it to expand.

The pressure of the atmosphere on the surface of the water in the well pushes the water up through the intake pipe to equalize the pressure. On the down stroke, the valve in the intake pipe prevents the water in the cylinder from flowing back down. Successive strokes raise the water higher and higher until it flows out of the pump spout.

The leather washer on the piston may dry out if the pump is not frequently used. The dry leather wrinkles and hardens so that it no longer prevents air from escaping by the piston. In this condition the piston



cannot lower the air pressure in the cylinder, and no water will rise in the pump.

Pouring in water from the top of the pump, wets the leather washer, causing it to soften and swell until it once more can make an air-tight contact with the cylinder wall.

W. P. Keasbey

Party Fun

Dog and Bone

For playing Dog and Bone, teams stand facing each other a few yards apart, and the players are then numbered off.

When any number is called by the leader, those of each team bearing that number run out and try to secure a cap which has been placed midway between the two lines, and then get back to their places without being touched. No player can be touched until he has actually put his hand on the cap. The team securing five victories wins the game. —E. M. M., Hamden, Conn.

Brevities

Philadelphia Bulletin: The idea of selling orange juice, a la Florida, by the nickel in the slot method is O. K., but if they do it with grapefruit juice, be ready to dodge!

Los Angeles Times: From Delaware comes news of an indestructible sock, knit of a steel fiber. They say diplomacy, too, is in the market for an iron glove.

St. Louis Star-Times: We manage our lawn trees like managing the country. By raking up the leaves, we deprive them of their normal feed; then we use artificial fertilizer.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Beneath the Surface

Berlin

A writer decided to hike the remainder of her journey through Germany. She alighted at a charming village, and, strolling up a lane near the station, came upon some attractive vegetation growing by the wayside. After picking a large bunch of the peculiar flowers, she was continuing on her way when she was arrested by a shout in German: "Fling those flowers away!"

Turning, she saw a small group of railway officials gesticulating wildly and commanding her to dispense with her blossoms. Full of disappointment, and with the rather bitter thought that in Nazi Germany one was not even allowed to pick wild flowers, she tossed her bouquet over a fence.

When she returned to the station an official asked her to come with him. Producing a bowl of water and some soap, he ordered her to wash her hands thoroughly; he said the plant was supposed to produce a rash. Just then another official appeared carrying a large bunch of beautiful wild blooms of all hues, and presenting it to the traveler said: "We knew you would feel disappointed about the others, so we picked these for you."

In all her wanderings round the world, this young woman became convinced that much misunderstanding between people of different lands is due to an inadequate knowledge of the language and the fact that many visitors are too apt to accept on first acquaintance what is said and done, without further investigation or an endeavor to get beneath the surface—where they would find that fundamentally all are very similar.

Quotation for Today

JOY'S a subtle elf; I think man's happiest when he forgets himself.—Cyril Tourneur.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Camacho, Manuel Avila (mä-nwäl' ä'-vē-lä kä-mä'-chō)—Mexican Minister of National Defense, looked upon as a possible candidate for Mexico's Presidency in 1940.

Gailius, Viktoras (vĭk'-tō-rŭs gīl'-yōos)—Newly named Governor of Memel, territory of Lithuania.

...eumann, Ernst (ĕrnst noi'-män)—Leader of Lithuanian German Party.

Nichi Nichi (nĭ'-chĭ' nĭ'-chĭ')—One of the two large Tokyo newspapers.

Rodriguez, Luis (lōō-ēs' rō-thrē'-gās)—Head of the Party of the Mexican Revolution.

Tojo, Gen. Hideki (hĭ'-dē'-kĭ' tō'-jō')—Japanese Vice-Minister of War.

Urbšys, Juozas (yŭ'-zŭs ōorb-shēs')—New Foreign Minister of Lithuania.

Zalamea, Alberto (äl-bĕr'-tō sä'-lä-mā'-ä)—Director of Latin-American Programs for the Columbia Broadcasting System, who urges joint intervention by the United States and Latin-American countries to prevent the spread of totalitarianism.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Amundsen, Roald (ä'-mŭn-sĕn)—Norwegian polar explorer.

Memel (mā'-mĕl)—Former German territory, annexed by Lithuania in 1923.

Ukraine (ū'-krān)—Province of Soviet Russia.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

A Seafarer's Verdict

Don't you be put out by anything. They may say what they like, but the heaviest seas run with the wind. Pacing it—always facing it—that's the way to get through. That's enough for any man.—Joseph Conrad, "Typhoon."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*To School We Must Go*

By Le Pelley

I KNEW THERE WOULD BE A CATCH TO IT !
WHY DOESN'T HE HURRY UP ? I CAN'T WAIT ALL DAY !
HELLO BUD..
HELLO TUBBY— LET'S GET GOING !—
FINE THING - TO MAKE US GO TO SCHOOL DURING CHRISTMAS VACATION, JUST TO MAKE UP WHAT WE MISSED ON BLACK BEAVER POINT ——
JUST WAIT TILL I GET TO BE PRESIDENT ! THEN THEY'LL SEE — !"

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Prize Package*

By Carmack

Everybody was busy showing Christmas toys —
And other presents today —
And most of them were pretty nice —
But I still think I have the best present of all, and that's having the Boss home every day for a week—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Tom's Business Brings Small Returns*

By The Hagers

WOOD-DUCK'S DEPARTMENT STORE
"TODAY YOUR BUSINESS, TOM, IS SLACK, WHILE DUCKS THEIR CHRISTMAS GIFTS TAKE BACK."
"I HAVE NO TROUBLE, I ADMIT, BECAUSE THE SPINACH DIDN'T FIT,
THE COLOR OF THE PRUNES WAS WRONG, THE CAULIFLOWER MUCH TOO LONG."
"PERHAPS NOT. BUT THIS BREAD YOU SOLD," A DUCK SPOKE UP, "IS MUCH TOO OLD!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

It Can Happen—

"WE WANT to show that it can happen here—that there is peace and good will in the United States while other countries are strife ridden." Deeply appealing are these words of the officer who commanded the American veterans' guard of honor at services in Louisville for Lieut. Siegfried Rau who won the Iron Cross fighting for Germany in the World War. The more peace and good will people try to express at home, the more ready they will be to trust people everywhere.

When the Panay was bombed Japanese people flocked to the American embassy in Tokyo to voice their feelings of regret. And in Germany, too, where political discipline is very rigid, many Germans are reported to be as unhappy as anyone about the way the Jews are treated there. When an S O S. goes out at sea, or word comes of an earthquake disaster, other nations respond with an almost instinctive readiness. How much greater should be their willingness to respond when nations are imperiled by those self-provoked disasters hateful words and angry epithets can unleash? People in any country like to think peace and good will "can happen here." Part of the proof that it can is based on people's knowing it can happen everywhere.

Planes, Propaganda, Policy

THE American people appear convinced that they must play a more positive part in world affairs. The September crisis persuaded many that the United States could not stay out of a major European war. Millions would prefer America's role to be some form of co-operation to prevent war rather than co-operation to prosecute it. The Geneva plan of peaceable adjustments collectively agreed on appears to have been abandoned for the Munich plan of semi-peaceful adjustments enforced by threats. In this atmosphere arms may be used for defense threats also—not for fighting.

For present arms programs, and particularly the reported intention of President Roosevelt to recommend to Congress an air armada of 13,000 planes, can be justified only as measures to prevent, not to wage war. Few military authorities would urge any such plane program for actual physical defense of the United States—or of the Western Hemisphere. Even after Munich, Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Corps, called the present program of 2,320 army planes by 1940 a "very good figure as things now stand."

Indeed, the military and naval men would prefer more attention to flying fields, to anti-aircraft and anti-tank guns, better provisions for training men and mobilizing of industry. They fear that emphasis on a spectacular plane and battleship program may divert attention from more needed preparations. But as a diplomatic gesture, as propaganda, such a program may be effective.

It is possible that the most realistic co-operation to prevent war must now take the form of an arms program which is not needed for strict continental defense. Defense may most usefully begin before war starts. Washington policy is manifestly changing. Yet before new instruments of policy are provided still greater care is needed in study and agreement on policy by the American people.

Connecticut Farewell

ONE evening eight years ago this fall a light went out in a quiet New Haven study and a scholarly gentleman, wearing a jaunty Yale blue tie, went off to a Democratic clambake. There, in the enthusiasm of the occasion, he made a three-minute impromptu speech. In that fashion Yale lost its beloved "Uncle Toby," Sterling Professor of English Literature, and Connecticut gained its Governor Wilbur Lucius Cross.

Now, after four successive terms, Governor Cross carries the esteem and affection of New England with him back to private life. This high regard has been won not only because of the charm and good humor with which he has participated in New England affairs, and the poetry of his annual Thanksgiving Proclamations, but also because of the largely successful work he has done in improving the governmental structure of his native Nutmeg State.

Far from resting on the laurels of his forty years of academic work, Governor Cross has been one of the most active executives in Connecticut's history. The work that has been centralized in the Governor's office at his insistence is thrice what it was when he first took the gubernatorial chair. This is largely due to his success in having fiscal control centralized in the Governor's hands. Such centralization was a part of his general consolidation plan for reducing the State's 112 departments to twelve.

Perhaps most significant of all his accomplishments has been his demonstration that a kindly man—just such a one as Laurence Sterne's Uncle Toby who wouldn't hurt a fly—can triumph in politics and win a respect and devotion that in large measure transcended party lines. And Connecticut will long cherish those noble sentiments of his gentle and grateful heart so many times expressed above the gold seal of a Connecticut proclamation.

Lima—and Beyond

THOSE familiar with the background of Pan Americanism and the record of the seven Pan American Conferences which preceded that at Lima will write 1938 clearly in the credit column of the Western Hemisphere's political account-book.

Thorough analysis of the problems and achievements attaching to the meeting in Peru's capital will run into thousands of words in the near future. Now, with the ink of signatures representing twenty-one nations hardly dry on the documents, one notes that the Declaration of Lima and the Declaration of American Principles contain not only implications for the future but a recognition of actualities of the present which give concrete meaning to Pan American relationships.

It has been observed that Lima, though in the Western Hemisphere, was never during the days of the Conference very far from Munich. The reference in the preamble to the Declaration of Lima against racial and religious intolerance was significant for its inter-hemisphere implications. The expression of repugnance to doctrines which are openly adhered to in the totalitarian states of Europe gave a specific direction to the declaration of American solidarity.

This development must have been as closely in line with Mr. Hull's hopes as was the adoption by the conference of his eight points for world peace which are henceforth to be known as the Declaration of American Principles, and which include recognition by all the American nations of the economic fundamentals which must underlie present-day peacemaking. Conferences—even those, we now should know, which produce treaties—never can close the door on the future. Lima has cut no narrow groove in which alone the development of American relations must run. It has simply widened the road of opportunity on which all the Americas may march together.

That Mr. Hull leaves the Conference with his prestige high among Latin Americans is important to the United States. It is true that one of the lessons of Lima was that Latin Americans still look at North American armaments from the muzzle end, and that of all proposals to achieve Pan American solidarity overwhelming armament in the hands of any one power is one of the weaker arguments. Yet signs of distrust of the big northern neighbor were happily confined almost entirely to proposals for a continental defense whose definition could not yet be clear.

Only those who do not know the long road already covered in the approach to inter-American understanding can be in any mentionable measure disappointed with Lima—those, and the pessimists and professional propagandizers of pessimism who were really expressing the hopes of some European states for a collapse of the conference. Others will write down Lima as a worthy successor to Montevideo and look forward to continuing the trend of the two conferences when all America meets again.

Jane Barleycorn

THE disturbing news of a recent day related not only to a growing disaffection in Europe nor of labor difficulties in America, nor did it treat of sanguinary events in China, nor yet of Spain's civil strife. It came from the head of a Chicago institution having to do with the rehabilitation of habitual drinkers and was to the effect that the number of women, especially wives, who were trying to rid themselves of the liquor habit showed, for the first eleven months of 1938, a gain of 90 per cent over the corresponding period of 1933.

His explanation is typical of the adder-like way in which this again unleashed evil worms its way into the heart of a household: "Prohibition transferred liquor from the barroom to the living room and wives learned to drink. Repeal returned drinking to the barrooms and wives followed their husbands there. Today public complacency about women drinking at bars is making the problem of the woman inebriate tragically serious."

No doubt many a mother who tolerated repeal because she had been assured that it would bring a return of so-called "good times" and make available beverages of less dubious quality has been disillusioned through the dereliction of a daughter or other near relative as the result of a habit formed during prohibition, when it was considered "smart" to drink, and continued following repeal. Instead of the promised "prosperity," these mothers have witnessed a gradual tightening of economic life, an increase of drunken driving with its frequently fatal consequences, and a drifting toward the same conditions which inspired the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment.

One wonders how the distillers, who so sagely counseled the drinking public to see to it that all bills were paid before partaking of the cup that jeers, will gloss over this newest problem. Will it, following the lines of liquor logic, indulge in a mock-solemn admonition to the housewife to assure herself that the home life is functioning smoothly and that the little ones are in charge of a competent substitute mother before she starts tippling?

A Professor Looks On

Book News of the Day

ONE of the characteristics of a successful professor is the ability to stimulate independent thinking among his students. A class of undergraduates who accepted without questioning everything that he might say would be not only disquieting, but discouraging. Such, it may be suspected, has not been the experience of Irwin Edman at Columbia, where he is a member of the department of philosophy. Nor, it may be assumed with confidence, will readers of PHILOSOPHER'S HOLIDAY (New York: Viking. $2.75) feel bound to agree with all that he says.

At the conclusion of his book, Dr. Edman admits that philosophical speculations have crept into his pages. Likewise he confesses that much which is autobiographical has found a place in the twenty essays which make up the volume. In neither case does he claim more than that they are reflections from a busy career carried over into the holiday mood.

* * *

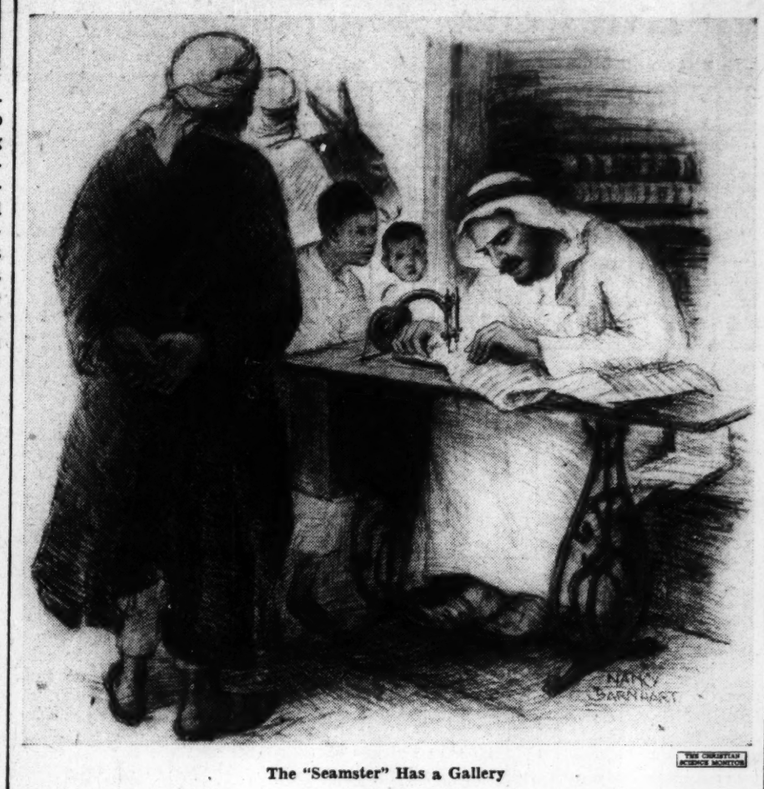
So he tells entertainingly of his boyhood in New York, when it was still possible to ride a bicycle from the farms of outlying Harlem to Forty-Second Street and Fifth Avenue; and he wonders if a generation twenty years from now will not remember the present "good old days" of Manhattan when every family did not have a private airplane and television was still in its infancy. He discourses on his friend who became a "gob" in the Navy to have time to think and later became a milkman for the same reason.

He discourses on teachers whom he remembers, from Miss Carpendale in 7B with her flaming red hair and Michael J. Kellher who dragooned his students into liking "The Ancient Mariner" and "Ivanhoe," to such noted figures as Charles A. Beard making the State budget system exciting, James Harvey Robinson "exposing" the foibles of humanity with Dixon Ryan Fox showing the students the other side, and John Dewey looking like a "Vermont farmer," thinking rather than lecturing before his classes. Dr. Edman considers his own pupils, the bright ones that he enjoys claiming as former students, the hundreds of boring and unpleasant youngsters that he would also have to acknowledge if he were honest. "Tell me," an impolite young woman asked him once, when he had been boasting a share in the education of varied celebrities, "was Chaliapin a former student of yours?"

* * *

Anecdotes from his travels broad, brief acquaintances with American students amid the ruins of antiquity, a conversation with a Nazi advocate, reflections on the English temperament enliven his chapters. They are balanced by more serious consideration of the satisfactions to be derived from music or the problems of the contemplative life in the midst of a disordered world. All of them are set down with wit and charm by a philosopher who is also a writer. E. F. M.

Made in U. S. A.



The "Seamster" Has a Gallery

WHEN America makes a discovery of any kind, it is quite evident that she has not made it for herself alone, but for a yearning and an eager world. No sooner is moving picture film perfected for use in the United States than it begins to take pictures in Istanbul and Tokyo. Celophane will wrap toys, books, cakes and candies in Cairo as attractively and unspottedly as in New York. Sweepers, cleaners, ice boxes, and other automatic household appliances start their mission of labor saving in thousands of homes. Fountain pens and patented pencils may be seen peeping from the breast of many a quaint garb in distant lands.

Ever since sewing machines were available to the Near East, they have been the mainstay of the tailoring business there. And how many ready-made-clothing establishments today would have to go out of business if its seamsters—I assume that is the masculine for seamstresses?—could not get this typical American product! We strongly doubt if any of the women in the family ever put foot on the treadle of one of these machines; the sewing machine takes on a perfect frenzy of masculine activity, placed in the very front of the shop to attract customers, no doubt. We have seen white-garbed men sewing away in the midst of the public market, in the most primitive of Arab towns, surrounded by throngs of idlers and shoppers and sellers of crockery and dress goods, and droves of sheep and goats, and donkeys and camels.

* * *

Sometimes the natives of other countries import American goods for a special purpose Americans never dreamed of. There is a whole section of the market in Jerusalem devoted to articles made from cast-off rubber tires, shipped across the Atlantic after having served their time on the wheels of American automobiles. Very useful articles, too; buckets clamped together at the sides and gummed together in some way and fitted with a rope handle; sandals that have the waffle-iron pattern of the tread still showing on the sole of the shoe, and fastened across the toes with rope thongs, just enough to keep the toes on top and the rubber part underneath. Cheap. Neat. Extremely practical.

Once we danced the "Walls of Tory" to the tune of a phonograph, in a thatched cottage on an island off the coast of Ireland, where the floor of the house was of smoothly beaten earth, and our hosts were dressed in home spun and pampooties. But the music kept perfect time, and did not have to be wheedled or fed or praised, as a human performer would have been.

Another time we were traveling in Norway when through some mistake in drying shoes before the open fire, a large and gaping crack appeared across the middle of the sole. No more hope of walking the roads of Norway with that invitation for all the puddles of Fjordland to seep through. But just then someone at the hotel solved our problem by mentioning that there were American rubber overshoes for sale in the town store!

* * *

It is quite an experience to sit in a cinema theater in North Africa watching a famous movie star in the role of a modern American girl, with all her broad-minded ways. The audience contains no women except a chance European or two; it is packed full of swarthy black-eyed men, completely enchanted by the strange bright visions that flash over the screen. We have heard it said that the natives in an African jungle laugh at Charlie Chaplin as heartily as anyone in our own country, and that Mickey Mouse is considered the most efficacious and audacious ambassador ever set forth on the important mission of international friendship.

American inventions are quickly adopted into the life of a foreign country. And this is a fair give and take, for America has been made up of immigrants from all the nations. The restless ones, the adventurous ones, have come bringing the accumulated civilization of the past, with its music and its rich literature, its dances and songs, its hopes, ideals, and standards; and it is only reasonable that the products of these same people should flow out to the nations of the world in a returning stream of ceaseless good will.

NANCY BARNHART

Second of Two Articles

Peacepoint

"No gesture toward peace is futile, not even parades by peace-loving women in the center of the corn belt, far removed from international frontiers. Our recent neutrality legislation is not futile. No arms conference is futile, even though it may not succeed in limiting armaments by as much as a single gun. And the process of daily education in reasonableness and intelligent good-will must be encouraged in every school in every land under whatever form of government."—Henry Goddard Leach.

North . . South . . East . . West

Dr. Gallup's Latest Poll

By Frank L. Perrin

THE seven hundred investigators and tabulators employed in Dr. Gallup's "American Institute of Public Opinion" have recently been asking a number of the people of the United States some inquisitive and quite interesting questions. These concern the value, the wisdom of continuing, and the results of the work of the Dies Committee for Investigating un-American Activities. To the question, "Do you think the Committee's findings have been important enough to justify continuing the investigation?" approximately three-fourths of those answering replied in the affirmative and one-fourth in the negative.

It may be interesting right here to restate, in the language of the enabling resolution adopted by Congress, the function of the special committee of which Martin Dies, a Democratic Representative from the State of Texas, is the chairman. It reads: "To investigate (1) the extent, character and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (2) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution."

* * *

It is reasonable to assume, knowing something of the integrity and patriotic stability of the American people, that a majority of these who made up 26 per cent, to be exact, of those objecting to a continuance of the Dies Committee's investigation, are thus persuaded because they have not approved of the methods pursued in carrying on the inquiry. Unsupported testimony has, in some instances, reflected seriously upon the reputations of persons regarded as above suspicion. Greater care should have been exercised in the preparation of the case which the Chairman, acting at times without the full sympathy of the committee membership, sought to present and support by convincing proof.

Probably Dr. Gallup and his analysts would agree that the number of persons arrayed on the negative side of the tabulation does not, by any means, indicate that approximately one-fourth of the people in the United States sympathize with the propagandists who seek to, or who would, destroy democratic governments. No doubt those who feel such sympathies, as well as all those active in spreading subversive doctrines, would, if invited to vote, cast their ballots on the negative side. But it cannot be possible that the cross-section indicated is truly representative of one-fourth of the population of the United States if it is assumed that those included prefer to exchange democratic government for a government by dictatorship.

A more hopeful view of the result of the Gallup poll would be that there remains now, as there has always existed, an overwhelming and as yet an unanswered desire to establish, by convincing proof, supported by competent and unprejudiced witnesses, the extent, purpose and inspiration of all subversive un-American influences and activities.

* * *

It has been complained by those in sympathy with the efforts of Mr. Dies and his committee that the press has been critical of the processes followed, and that apprehension has been expressed that the purpose for which the committee was created will in some inept or inadvertent way be thwarted. The President himself felt justification in deploring the action of the committee in listening to testimony criticizing the action of Governor Murphy of Michigan at the time of the so-called sit-down strikes in Detroit and elsewhere, and this when the Governor was seeking re-election.

Despite all this, it remains that what may well be regarded as a representative cross-section of the American people feel that the investigation should continue and that Congress should support its further activities. Whatever may be the influences which would defeat this desire, even the critics of Chairman Dies and his fellow committeemen will hardly insist that breaches of prescribed practice or parliamentary usage should be weighed in the balance against the objectives of an undertaking authorized by Congress and in an appreciable, if not an overwhelming degree, approved by those who are apprehensive of threatened danger.

An inquest or inquiry authorized to search out the facts, assuming that a punishable offense has been committed, is not bound by strict rules of evidence. The objective is to point the accusing finger at the suspect. The opportunity for a legal defense is never denied.

The Wide Horizon

Britain and America

By R. A. Scott James

IF MR. JOSEPH KENNEDY, American Ambassador in London, following the example of the American Ambassador in Bernard Shaw's play, "The Apple Cart," applied for the admission of the United States to membership of the British Empire, Englishmen would undoubtedly be disturbed, because in spite of their great admiration for America and their sense of kinship they are not ready to be annexed.

It would be a great safeguard to Britain to belong to an empire in which the United States was the predominant influence; but there is still a nationalism in Britain just as there is in America which cherishes its separateness and could not easily adapt itself to double harness.

Speaking at a dinner of the American Society in London, Mr. Oliver Stanley, President of the British Board of Trade, refused to say all the polite things that are often said on ceremonial occasions. He recognized that he was walking on a road "slippery with the soft soap of generations of postprandial speakers." He refused to talk glibly about a "common race," since the United States had absorbed many millions of persons from non-British races; or about a "common history," since there had been 200 years of separate history; or even about "common interests," since the 3,000 miles that separated the two countries could not be overlooked.

He found himself compelled to eliminate many pious sentiments and many fallacies which tend to create an illusion of unity before he concluded in discovering, after all, "a fundamental unity in a community of ideals which nothing could destroy." These he described as a belief in the individual and his right to freedom and justice, a belief in social relationships based on tolerance and agreement, and a belief in peace.

* * *

Mr. Kennedy in a speech which followed summed up the characteristics of American democracy. It recognizes, he said, the inviolability of individuality, respects the rights of minorities, permits no interference with freedom of worship, insists on the impartial administration of the law, protects the weak against the strong, and while confirming citizens in the enjoyment of their rights requires them also to perform their duties.

Now that might seem to be a fair statement of the ideals of democracy in general, rather than of purely American democracy. Certainly it is exactly applicable to the ideal of British democracy. But one must recognize also that much of this doctrine would until recently have been accepted in theory by most civilized western countries; though today it is sharply at variance with the doctrines preached and practised in all the totalitarian States, Communist, National Socialist, or Fascist.

But Britain and America are not merely alike in virtue of their democracy. What is far more fundamental is that these two countries have done more than all the rest of the world to form the conception of this democracy, and to make it what it is in their own countries, inventing the model which has been copied elsewhere. Mr. Stanley may lightly brush aside the community of history, but there are certain common elements in their history which cannot be neglected.

* * *

The British constitution, which grew, differs very much from the United States constitution which was made. But both sprang from the same experience. First, they have both inherited the same fundamentals of law, which in essence were 200 years ago what they are today. The fair administration of law and acceptance of submission to law are deep-seated elements in British and American democracy, and are not affected by the fact that various new and different laws have been passed in the two countries, or that some lawless elements may have crept in.

Then again, both have the same early religious history, which experienced the Reformation and the gradual assertion of sectarian rights and freedoms. Both have grown up to an acquaintance with and assimilation of the literature and precepts of the Bible, and to this must be attributed not only the stress on the rights of the individual, but also that humanitarianism which is so conspicuous among the masses of the people in the United States and Britain. Again, the divine right of kings, successfully contested by the English people in the Great Rebellion, was contested in America in the War of Independence.

The democracy of Great Britain and the United States and its distinctive humanitarian attributes have the same origins and become fixed in the character of the peoples before they drifted apart. In innumerable respects they have since become more and more different. But the fundamental qualities which count most for common action in international affairs and a common effort to preserve civilization, are today conspicuously and powerfully present.

Because that is so there is the basis for getting round obstacles to mutual trade, for making agreements, for understanding each other's difficulties, and shaping policy broadly so that the two countries may pursue policies conducive to world peace and co-operation. It is certain that Great Britain and America cannot go to war. To what is that certitude due? To an understanding which must lead to more understanding.